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Monday Jan 5 Queen Friday, Jan. 9
... Jan 10 Oregon Wednes'y Jan. 14
... Jan 15 Columbia Monday Jan. 19
Tuesday Jan. 20 Queen Saturday Jan. 24
... Jan 25 Oregon Thursday Jan. 29
... Jan 30 Columbia Tuesday Feb. 3
...rved to change steamers or sailing days.
RAIL DIVISION
... steamer connecting with Atlantic Express ... arrives at Portland daily at 6:10 A. M.
... Passenger Trains run daily ... Wallula Junction and Huntington for all ...
... Sleeping Cars—Pullman Palace Drawing ... Sleeping Cars between Portland and St. Paul
...nt Trains leave East Portland at 6.30 A. M.
...nt Sleepers are run through to St. Paul ... Bluffs without change.
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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY
... Portland for Dalles at 7 A. M.
... at Portland from Dalles at 5 P. M.
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... PORTLAND and WEST STAYTON, ... O & C R. R. to Woodburn
West Stayton leave Portland at 1.30 A. M. Wednesdays and Fridays.
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PORTLAND SHERIDAN AND AIRLIE ... Via O & C. R. R. to Whites, ...tland at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Airlie at 6 A. M.
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8.45 P. M. Portland 4.25 P. M.
Albany Express Train.
4:00 P. M. Lebanon 9:20 P. M.
4.45 A. M. Portland 10:05 A. M.
...Sleeping Car leaves Portland Mon... Returning, leaves Ashland Tues...
...E. R. Ferry makes connection with all the ... on the East Side Div. from foot of F St.
West Side Division.
...N PORTLAND AND CORVALLIS
Mail Train.
9:00 A. M. Corvallis 4.30 P. M.
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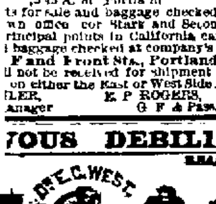

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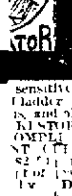
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The Sunday Oregonian.

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EARLY STEAMSHIP DAYS.

My article of two weeks ago in reference to Pacific coast commanders, has elicited a good deal of comment, favorable and otherwise. I am told though that I completely "slopped" on Captain Dall, while several others who sailed with him and could bear personal witness to his ability as an officer, thought I had only paid a deserved tribute to departed worth. My informer informs me that Captain Dall did not come on this route until Captain Anson W. H. L... had been running the Columbia for over a ..., which is news to me. And now comes ... Moulton, an old expressman of early San Francisco days, and asks me how I came to overlook Capt. Frank Baby, whose infantile cognomen was pronounced like the hotel name for a company. The point is well taken and I rise to explain. I never met the captain but once, and I must say I found him one of the most genial of men. He grew up in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and was for years a mate on such boats as the old Empire State, Buckeye State and Mayflower till he finally rose to a command. In 1851, hearing that several of his former comrades were getting rich in California (and such stories were always terribly exaggerated) he started out across the Isthmus and soon obtained a position as first officer of the Republic, which was the ship originally built for Charleston bar, like the Columbia as I have ... The Columbia was really built for this trade, but not by the Pacific Mail Company, who bought her as she stood on the stocks and finished her to suit themselves. Baby ran as first officer until 1854, when he took out the little Constitution as a freight boat, and in the following year he had a temporary command of the Sonora, in place of Whiting, who went east for a few months. During this time came the collapse of the Sandwich Islands Steam Navigation Co., of which James C. L...worth was the principal moneyed man and in which he sunk a very large fortune. John Wright, commonly called "Bully" Wright, was the head and front of the concern, and the boats were the Sea Bird and West Point (crosshead ... like the old Wilson G. Hunt), and the S... Wheeler, a beam-engine boat. The Sea Bird was commanded by Captain Geo. Ryckman, who returned to San Francisco after the collapse of the Hawaiian scheme, and was made first officer of the Sonora with Baby. The Wheeler was wrecked on one of the coral reefs, and her engines saved and brought to Portland, where they were put into the Eliza Anderson, still running on Puget sound.

Captain David D. Porter, subsequently admiral of the United States navy, was one of the earliest captains in California travel under an act of congress which incorporated the United States Mail Steamship Company between New York and Chagres, and which required that all vessels operated by said company should be commanded by lieutenants or captains in the United States navy. The corporators of the line were George Law, Marshall O. Roberts, Oliver Charlick and Charles Morgan, and the captains appointed by them were James Findley Schenck, D. D. Porter, Justin McKinstry, H. K. Davenport, John Tanner, C. S. Boggs and W. L. Herndon. Porter left the employ in 1853 and took the Golden Age to Australia and brought her back to Panama, where she was sold to the Pacific Mail Company and placed under command of James T. Watkins. Speaking of the Sea Bird a moment ago, reminds me that Francis ... first trip as a captain was made on this boat. He took her up to Victoria and ran her from that place to New Westminster, near the point she was destroyed by fire. Her hull and boiler were saved and brought back to San Francisco where they were put into a boat called the John T. Wright. She ran in opposition to Sacramento for a few weeks and was then sold to go to China, where she was destroyed by fire. The West Point was sent to Honolulu and placed under the Hawaiian flag. She was wrecked on Lahaina reefs in ... Of the naval captains above named, Boggs and Porter were the only ones that were ever on this coast. The former commanded the Illinois between New York and Aspinwall from 1855 to 1858, and came out here in command of the ... mail vessel. I think it might have been Shubrick, but will not be positive. Captain McGowan was supposed by many who sailed with him to be a navy man, but such is not the case. He came into the steamship service from out the revenue service, having commanded the old cutter Polk in 1850 in San Francisco bay. He is now a traveling agent of the treasury department and visited this city in that capacity, looking hale and hearty, though past ... years of age. He is a brother of Edward, the ..., though it is nothing to his credit. He was a sort of confidential advisor of the New York office of the Pacific Mail company for years after leaving the Crescent City and Philadelphia, until Captain McLane was elected president of the company, when he told Frank Baby and made him agent at Panama, and this displaced McGowan. Captain Baby, who became quite wealthy after his marriage with Mrs. Weaver, retired from the service several years ago and was succeeded by J. Bullay, one of the oldest pursers in the company. I will allude to him hereafter.

Captain Joseph Sutton's exact entree into the steamship work is unknown to me, but I recollect him as captain of the St. Louis in the Panama trade in 1860 or 1861. About that time he came along one night with his old ship, and went boat in the tide, just in time to find ... off Point Lobos, and concluded to ... the bar all night. It is a risky thing to ... on the bar of any harbor having as much ... as that of San Francisco, and so he ... steam and backed off into deeper ... He kept backing and filling under a ... all night, but the fog did not lift and ... the ship struck lightly on Duxbury ... was gotten off in less than an hour by ... anchor off shore. That afternoon ... into San Francisco with a slight leak in ... and was at once discharged from the ... because his log showed that he was off ... of San Francisco harbor six hours ... of time. He subsequently commanded ... Companion while she was under charter ... the Webb line across Nicaragua, and ... about the time that Webb diverted ... attention to the Australian trade. His ... from the Pacific Mail command he always claimed to have been the grossest injustice ... that had the same accident befallen ... Hanson or Watkins, who had rich relatives in the New York office, nothing would have been said about it. In person Captain Sutton was very small and of dark complexion, and it is very doubtful if they ever had a more able navigator. He commanded the Sacramento in 186.., Schuyler Colfax, Bross, Richardson and ... travelers went back from their visit to this ... They made connection with the ... Chauncey on the Atlantic side and ... passengers landed in New York in ... days 22 hours from the time ... left San Francisco. It was on this trip the Chauncey made the trip from Aspinwall to New York in 6 days 3 hours and 40 minutes, the distance being 2018 nautical miles. Captain Charles H. Baldwin was a navy man ... into the Nicaragua line during the Vanderbilt administration, and I believe it was he that brought the Brother Jonathan round the Horn. He has since become Admiral Baldwin ... by act of congress. He is still a ... partner in the well known importing ... of C. Adolphe Low & Co. in New York ... San Francisco, a partnership formed in ... which is a fortune in itself. He brought ... huge propeller called the Chesapeake ... was wrecked on Humboldt bar and whose ... were put into the first large sawmill ... at that place.

The propellers Peytona and Polynesia were sent out here by R. F. Loper of Philadelphia, whose design was to build up a trade with the Sandwich Islands and San Francisco as well as one with Oregon ports. The ... of these vessels made several trips to ... under command of Captain Nash, and, ... her down trips, towed to San Francisco the river steamer Lot Whitcomb, which ... on the Sacramento river under ... of Aaron Abernethy. Along in 1854 a ... tug called the Underwriter came out around the Horn for Harry Meiggs and intended to be used as a tow boat in his Mendocino milling enterprises. Just as she arrived in port "Honest Harry" was among the missing men, and went off to South America, so the pretty little boat was seized ... in the law's clutches for nearly two years, when she was sold to go to China where she was turned up, like every other steamer that was taken into Celestial waters from California. Frederick G. Sampson hailed from Duxbury, Mass., and was in command of steamers in the Nicaragua line prior to 1854. He was on the Independence when she ran ashore on Margarita island and burned to the water's edge with fearful loss of life, but I am not sure that he was master of her. He took the old propeller Columbia over to Calcutta in 18.., and was in charge of some steamer, either the Commodore Preble or Major Tompkins, that was wrecked on Cape Flattery. He never came back to California again. John S. Watson was taken off a clipper ship in San Francisco harbor and made first officer of the Golden Age in 1854 under Commodore Watkins. He was one of the finest executive officers that ever trod a ship's deck, and came into the line in the hope of getting a ship. But he was too useful to the old commodore and never got his own command, and that only for a single trip to Panama. He died in 1861. Captain F... Tuckerpaugh was one of the original captains in the Nicaragua line on the Atlantic side, and commanded successively the double-beam steamers Prometheus, Northern Light and Star of the West. In 1861 he was in command of the first iron side-wheel ship in Pacific waters, the slow-and-sure old Champion, which made four trips to San Juan and then went back to New York. She was built at Wilmington, Del., by Harlan & Hollingsworth, and was cheap at half her cost.

Speaking of Captain W. H. Hudson, in my last article, I forgot to mention that he was selected in 1854 to take out from New York to the mouth of the Amoor river in Russian Asia, a small but speedy steamer called the America, built by W. H. Webb for the Russian government. James Duffy of this city was steward of her, and she had good weather as far as Rio Janeiro, where she stopped for coal. No sooner had she dropped her anchor than in came two British men-of-war and stayed there to watch her. Captain Hudson was very much annoyed by this, and finally determined to run out on the first day he..., there came a head wind, as the ships could not fire on him in a neutral harbor. One night it blew great guns, and the next morning Hudson went to sea. He had cleared for Valparaiso, and the natural supposition was that he would coal there, but he only lay there long enough to get another clearance for Callao, which he barely reached, burning all his bunkboards for fuel. There he got coal enough to take him into Panama, while the British ships lay off the harbor of Valparaiso for a week before they learned the Yankee fox had given them the slip. From Panama to San Francisco, and thence to the Amoor river, Hudson encountered only one obstacle—a chase by the English sloop-of-war Amphitrite, but luckily the wind died out and the America reached Sitka and the Amoor in safety. The propeller Astoria, designed for an opposition boat on the Portland route for Sanders and Brenham, came around that same year in charge of Captain Harris. Before her arrival the firm failed, and when the steamer came due "Bev" Sanders went aboard of her off the heads from a pilot boat and took her to Sitka, where he sold her to the Russian government for a customs vessel.

Captain W. H. Fauntleroy is another of the pioneer navigators whom I had overlooked, and yet he is the only one of them whom I do not even know by sight. He commanded the steamer Del Norte in the Holladay line for quite a while, till he was sent east to bring out the New York and Costa Rica for the China line, and he has since navigated both vessels in the inland sea of Japan. After his departure the ship was placed in charge of C. H. Hewitt, now in command of the San Pedro, the largest steamer trading north of San Francisco. After the Del Norte was replaced by the Pelican on the Humboldt route, she was put on the route to Sitka in charge of Captain Winsor, under whose command she was wrecked in the Shadwell passage, above Nanaimo. Hewitt has had a good deal of hard luck in the past thirty years, but I believe him to be a better navigator than he has received credit for. He is certainly not culpable for the loss of the Yankee Blade. In 1860 the ship Anglo Saxon was burned at sea and her captain, John M. Cavarly, came into the mail line as first officer of the Golden City, under Captain Pearson, in 1863. He afterward ran with Watkins and Lapidge in the same vessel, and finally got command of the "big Montana," which is believed to this hour to have been the fastest sidewheel wooden steamer ever built in any American shipyard. Captain Cavarly is now in command of the City of Rio Janeiro, plying between San Francisco and China.

C. C. Comstock was a son of old "Uncle Joe," who ran the Baltic to Liverpool with such remarkable success. He served a short time as first officer, and in 1865 was given command of the splendid steamer Golden City, on which he left for Panama with 1400 passengers. She ran aground on Point Lazaro, and although there were no lives lost, yet he was severely censured and removed from his command. He was evidently no such navigator as his father, or he would not have been over 200 miles out of his course on a run of less than 1200 miles. Capt. Howes was mate of the old Empire City under S. P. Griffin in 1857, when I went up on her from Havana to New Orleans. He afterward came out in command of a little sidewheel steamer called the Granada, around the Horn, and she ran ashore on Fort Point while entering the harbor of San Francisco in charge of pilot James Dayley, whose license was revoked for this scrape. It occurred in a dense fog, and Captain Howes was censured for trying to make port in such weather, but his ship was short of coal and had a valuable freight on board. He subsequently was reinstated, and was the first commander of the Ancon after her reconstruction from a ferry-boat into a sea-going steamer. Captain Searle, who is now in the Panama trade, had served as first officer on the Atlantic side, and the Ancon was his first command, just before she was sold to Goodall, Perkins & Co., and placed upon the San Diego route with the Orizaba.

Captain Jeff Maury, who is now commodore, or senior captain, of the Pacific Mail Company's fleet, has been in the company's employ upwards of thirty years. I remember him in 1856 as first officer with Captain S. P. Griffin, on the side-wheel Granada, afterwards wrecked on Fort Point, but he is now in command of the City of Tokio, which he brought out from the east, as well as the Arizona, the latter of which he took through the Suez canal. Captain Maury is a nephew of Lieutenant Matthew F. Maury, of the confederate navy, whose wind and current charts have now become indispensable in navigation. Griffin has made plenty of money and is living ashore at his ease in New York. He brought the Colima around the Horn in 1872 and the City of Peking in 1875, but relinquished command of her to H. G. Morse who rose from second officer to captain in the short space of eight months. He is an excellent sailor and the jolliest man that ever walked a ship's deck. A story is told of him, that about twenty-five years ago he was mate of a bark lying in the harbor of Alexandria in Egypt, and an old friend of his father's was captain of a small brig at anchor not far off. He was a little dried-up stockfish of a man, with red whiskers, and contrasted strongly with the burly figure of Morse. One day he came aboard the bark and asked the latter if he did not want to take a ride out to the pyramids and see the Sphinx?

"Stinks," says Morse, "there's enough of them here in Alexandria without goin' up to Cairo."

"No, I mean the Sphinx that invented conundrums—head cut out of stone—breast like a woman—all that sort of thing," retorted the little man.

"All right," says Morse, "I'll go with you."

They left Alexandria for Cairo next day, and arrived there that night pretty well tuckered out. So they went to bed among the fleas and other Mohammedans, and got up at an hour before daybreak with a fair knowledge of the science of phlebotomy. They each mounted a donkey, which ambled along at a snail's pace while a driver walked beside the beast and urged him along with a stick. The little old captain had a strong donkey who walked off with him easily, while Morse's donkey ... along in the ... with Morse ... and Nubian ... The old skipper ... ahead ... when he had ... half ... a ... waited for Morse ... By and by along he came, ... leaky ... swearing at the ... and file of Uncle Tom's army ... The driver walked behind the animal dressed in a robe that had more stitches than the leaky ... tugboat, and as the donkey would ... in his paces, the disciple of the prophet would catch him by the tail and twist it around. The lean and hungry old skipper was ... in the shade ... laughing fit to kill him ... at the curious mixture of ... that was ... and the ... twisting the donkey's tail as though he would unscrew it at the ... At last ... "Ship ahoy, there! ... where ... you ... think ye're bound?"

"What the d—l d'ye ask me for?" ... Morse. "Why in thunder don't ye ask somebody that knows something about it?" And then looking over his shoulder at the driver, he yelled, "Why don't ye ask the man at the wheel?"

Captain J. M. Kelligan, now superintendent of the Roach line of steamers between New York and Rio de Janeiro, will be remembered here as the gentleman who brought out the State of California from Philadelphia and afterwards commanded the George W. Elder in 1880-81 in this trade. He has commanded some of the largest vessels in the China trade, notably the Japan and Alaska. Captain Freeman, who succeeded him as master of the former ship, is now inspector of hulls at San Francisco. J. M. Howard, who lost the Georgia just below Manzanillo, came on the coast after the establishment of the Japan line. He was original commander of Spreckel's line ship Mariposa, but has since been supplanted by Captain H. M. Howard, who had been in the George W. Elder for several years, and this change promoted to command the Elder our old friend Ackley, who brought the Olympian out last year. Captain W. G. Shackford, who is now in command of Jay Gould's yacht, the Atalanta, had charge of the Colima, Granada and Nevada in 1871-72 and afterwards commanded the propeller Illinois in the "State Line" between Philadelphia and Liverpool. Captain Dexter, who commanded the Honduras in the Central American trade, was a whaler, who got into the employ during Stockwell's time, as was also poor Von Sice, who was lost in the City of Vera Cruz. Von was in charge of the Alaska in the big typhoon at Hong Kong when she broke from her moorings and drifted ashore at Aberdeen, some miles away. It cost more to get her afloat than she was worth. Captain Mike Connolly, who has commanded either the Colima or Granada right along for the last ten years, came into the line as third officer and worked his way up by sheer diligence, sobriety and persistent attention to duty.

Captain Hugh M. Gregory, who is now in charge of the lighthouse steamer Shubrick, on this station, served in the navy during the civil war and was first officer of the Oriflamme, with Captain Connor when she collided with the Pacific, Captain Sherwood. The latter was held to blame and discharged. Gregory was given charge of the Senator and then of the Idaho, in which ship he parted a line and the recoil broke a man's leg. The jury acquitted Gregory of any blame, but he quit the line and his ship was given to his first officer, James Carroll, who has since commanded the Great Republic, Pelican, Eureka and Ancon. Gregory afterward served several years as first officer in the Japan line under Warsaw and had charge of the Nevada when she was sent in search of the missing Colorado, which came into port all safe after a heavy gale. Captain George E. Lane, who brought the Oriflamme over from Hong Kong to San Francisco when she was sold to Holladay by Paul S. Forbes of New York, commanded the Colorado on her initial voyage from San Francisco to Hong Kong. He was for several years afterwards agent of the line at Yokohama. Jeff Howell and T. E. Porter were lieutenants in the confederate service, the latter having been on the Florida with Waddell when he burned the whaling fleet in the Arctic ocean, and the former served under Semmes when he captured the steamer Ariel (commanded by Captain Jones) and took greenbacks at par. Howell was drowned in the Pacific with 271 out of 274 of his crew and passengers, off Cape Flattery, in 1875, his ship having been run down by the ship Orpheus, Captain Sawyer. Porter died of consumption in San Francisco while in command of the steamer Continental, which brought out the Mercer colony. The ship was then given to Chris Dall, who lost her shortly afterwards and has never had a ship since. Ben Holladay once told me that it lay between Porter and Bolles as to which was the best and most competent captain he had ever employed.

And, by the poker of Moses, I came very near forgetting Capt. Matthew P. Nolan, who though he never attained a command until after most of the pioneer captains, notably Whiting, Dall, Watkins and Pearson, were dead, was an officer of remarkable ability. He was second officer under Dall during the life time of "Bully" French, and was raised to a first officer's billet after the loss of the Northerner. He lived at Coos bay during Indian war times, and commanded a volunteer company of citizens for the defense of Empire City. Nolan's first command was the old Hermann, which he took over to China and sold there. On his return he commanded the Constitution and Montana, with which latter ship he rescued the shipwrecked passengers of the Sacramento from their suffering and exposure on Cerros island, and was promoted from a second-class to a first-class captaincy. W. B. Seabury, who now commands the City of New York in the Australian trade, ran the City of Panama to Victoria and Puget sound for several years, and is a son of "The Old Bishop," who commanded the Pacific and Brother Jonathan in the small '50s. Young Seabury was in command of the big Constitution when she caught fire off Point Reyes on her only voyage from Puget sound to San Francisco. She had 1100 tons of Walla Walla oats and about ninety-five passengers, and the fire broke out at 3 A. M. at least an hour before daybreak, for it was in October. With praiseworthy discipline, Seabury battened down every hatch and kept every door closed that led into the hold of the ship, where the fire had broken out in the bunkers from spontaneous combustion of her coal, and so the grand old ship swept into her harbor for the last time with smoke issuing from her scorched hull in volumes, while her calm and composed passengers sat at table and partook of their breakfast in peace. She was beached on the mud flats and the fire extinguished, but not till she was so badly damaged that it would not pay to rebuild her. I place Seabury second to no commander that lives.

And this brings me down to our own day and our own trade. We have plying between this port and San Francisco four steamships vastly superior to any engaged in coastwise trade in Atlantic states, commanded by four gentlemen, three of whom are the growth of the coast—Gerard Debney, Frederick Bolles and E. C. Alexander. Captain Poleman came into the trade from North Atlantic waters while his father-in-law was in charge of the San Francisco office. Debney was once second officer of the Golden Gate under Whiting, but his first command was of the little coasting steamer Donald plying between San Francisco and Halfmoon bay. Alexander's first ship was the Constantine, purchased of the Alaska Fur Company by Goodall & Nelson, and Bolles has been a captain ever since I came to Oregon in 1869, so that I cannot tell what vessel he first commanded. Capt. Chas. Thorne, who is a veteran coaster, should perhaps have been mentioned among the early ones, though he commanded nothing but river and bay boats prior to 1865. He ran the Constantine here in 1872 and is now living in retirement. I. C. Waite, who ran the Pelican on several routes, has dropped out of my sight altogether. So far as our own captains are concerned I have no choice, although I have always traveled with Debney, who has acquired the reputation of being a "driver." How this can be I don't rightly understand, for I have been with him in several storms where his engines did not average fifteen turns per minute. But when the storm abated he told the engineer to "send her about her business." The Columbia I consider the best business ship of the lot, although not the fastest. Martin Bulger, who ought to be a judge, told me in 1881 that she was the best-finished steamer then on the coast.

As this is the last I expect to write on this subject, I may as well make it as full as possible and say something about the engineers, pursers and surgeons whose courtesy, honesty and professional skill all combined to distinguish the voyage of its letters in foul weather and its ... dominion for days, during the quarter century preceding the completion of our present system of transcontinental railroads. And as the engineer is next to the captain, in my belief, I select from among their ranks James Pollock and John Bermingham as the two first in that fraternity in which so much depends upon their sobriety and personal good character. Pollock, who engineered the John L. Stephens around the Horn, was for years afterward superintendent of the Pacific Mail Company's foundry at Benicia. There he rebuilt the Golden Age and broke up the Sonora. And there he built with half the Sonora's machinery, what was then the handsomest ferry boat in the world—the Ancon. All the magnificent ferry boats of the Central Pacific are but imitations of her, at best. Bermingham came out as engineer of the Golden Age in 1854 and ran on her for eight years. He broke up the Republic for Ben Holladay and put one of her two engines in the Del Norte, designed by himself, and the best proof of his capacity is that the Del Norte could run as fast and carry as much with one engine as the Republic could with two. The same remark will apply to Pollock's work on the Ancon, which is now the fastest ... Poor Pollock died in 1869, but Bermingham is living in San Francisco and quite well off. He designed the Mexico, now running to Seattle, and her equipment proves Mr. Bermingham an excellent marine architect.

W. H. Bryan, who was engineer of the little Columbia in this trade in 1855, is living in San Francisco and looking very well for a man well on to sixty. He was superintendent of the Sacramento gas works for many years. William Hogan, who succeeded Bryan in this trade, was afterwards promoted to the chief engineership of the Stephens, in Pollock's place, but he was never very stout, and consumption carried him off in 1858. William H. Waddell, who succeeded Hogan on the Stephens and came around on the Constitution with Captain Eldridge, retired from sea life some years ago and died in 1884, while acting as captain of the dock for Stanford's line to China. I was on the Stephens in 1857 in a gale in the gulf of Tehuantepec, when she washed away about seventy feet of her "toothpick" deck and I never realized what an engineer was till I saw Waddell handle that big oscillator (84 inch diameter and 10 feet stroke) as it would catch on the center. It was trying work, and not only demanded skill but strength. He worked that engine by hand six hours, while an hour of it was too much for poor Hogan, who died a few months later. Mike Kildull was a rough diamond—chief engineer of the Sonora first and of the Golden City afterwards. He put one of the Sonora's engines into the Jas. M. Donahue, the other being in the Ancon, and was a good man at the throttle. He died at Donahue landing in 1876. John Fay, whom I first remember on the Golden Gate in 1854, afterwards run to this port on nearly all the leading vessels on the Holladay line. He is long since dead. Elijah Mott came around on the Uncle Sam, and could have gone to China in her if he had desired. He preferred to remain in California, and was drowned on the Brother Jonathan, in 1865. Frank Houston was assistant under Mott on the Sam and afterwards chief on several ships. He was drowned on the Pacific in 1875 by the side of Captain Jeff Howell. Kirby Rogers came around on the Pacific as third assistant, and was always nicknamed "Skiddy," from his having been oiler on the celebrated passenger boat of that name on the Hudson river. He was chief engineer of the Nebraska when she ran in the Webb line to Australia, and afterwards in the Coos bay steamer Empire. Rogers died about six months ago, regretted by all who knew him.

Antonio Ojeda was born in the city of Havana, and learned the trade of machinist in the Novelty iron works in New York. At 22 years of age he was second assistant on the Northern Light, when she broke the crank pin of her starboard engine. Old "Pap" Smith was chief, and a good man at sea, but he was no man at "shop work," so Ojeda made a new pin, and had also to make the tools to make it. For this he was promoted to chief of another ship, and is said to have been the only man in the Pacific Mail who never served as first assistant before being made chief. He was killed by an accident in a quartz mill at Virginia City in 1875. Mr. Gough, who is now chief of the City of Peking, was chief on the big Constitution when she caught fire, and what he and his men suffered in the hold of that vessel for seven hours has never been written. He fairly divides with Captain Seabury the honors of that truly heroic occasion. R. H. Baurhydt, who was killed by the Yosemite explosion in 1865, came around on the old Antelope in 1850, and was considered one of the best low-pressure engineers on the coast. Peter Coler, who commanded the Ancon while she was a ferryboat in Panama bay, came around on the old Panama in 1849 as second assistant engineer. Low V. Hogeboom, now chief engineer on the Solano, the largest ferryboat in the world, was for many years assistant on the Sam under "Lige" Mott, and afterward succeeded old man Shepherd as chief on the Chrysopolis running to Sacramento. He holds his sixty years well, and is fortunate in having a good position in a state where river steamboating is about gone to the wall. Oliver H. Van Duzert, who fills the responsible position of chief on the new Columbia, is a schoolfellow of mine from Richmond county, N. Y. No man in his profession on this coast has risen to the top rank in the face of greater obstacles than he; and no man enjoys the esteem of his employers and the traveling public more deservingly.

Tommy O'Neil was a character among the early engineers, though I don't think he ever rose to be chief of any vessel. Short and dumpy as he was, the strength of Ajax Telemon lurked in his shoulders, and all the mother-wit of the Emerald Isle permeated his utterances. He was second assistant on the old California when she came so near going ashore on the Clatsop spit through collapse of her flue. After all danger was safely past, and the vessel had come to anchor at Astoria, Tommy's watch was off and he came on deck. Captain Dall was a man who seldom spoke to any engineer except the chief, but noticing Tommy, he said

"Mr. O'Neil, you were on watch when that flue let go—do you think we can repair it at Portland?"

"I don't know, captain, just yet," said Tommy, touching his cap, "it's a little too hot to venture an opinion. Just wait till she gets cold and I'll walk in there and take a look at it."

This story, which sounds just like O'Neil all over, was told me by William Dorun, who was one of the firemen on that vessel at the time of the accident, and who is now about sixty years of age, but hale and hearty. He is chief engineer on the Robert R. Thompson, and keeps his engine room neat enough for a young lady's boudoir. He reads a great deal and, being possessed of a highly retentive memory, his account of the accident told in his concise and homely way was quite as well worth listening to as the more highly colored and dramatic narrative laid down in General Keyes' book.

"You read General Keyes' version of the story in the SUNDAY OREGONIAN about four months ago, Mr. Dorun, and also my version of a conversation between Captain Hustler and myself in the Sunday paper of the 17th inst., given as near as I could recollect it. Which would you deem the correct version?" I asked.

"Without knowing anything definite about what might have occurred on deck while I was down below in the fire-room," said Mr. Dorun, "I should say Captain Hustler was in the right of it. I was on watch when the flue collapsed and it blew the fire all out in my face. I had not a gray hair in my head at that time and wore a long black beard. The flames burned off all my hair and all the hair that was not under my hat, and my face was sore for weeks afterward. Such a time as we had fightin' that fire out for'ard. There was twenty tons of powder in the after hold that was thrown overboard, which your friend Keyes does not mention so I guess he did not much know what was going on. There were a lot of mules out forward and the fire began to scorch 'em, sir, and phew! It makes me hold my nose this minute. Old General Wool wanted to throw 'em overboard."

"What did Captain Dall do about it?" I asked.

"Nothing at all, sir. He wouldn't hear of it, and told the old general he had seen sicker children cured. And the old general didn't like that speech."

"Did Keyes and his soldiers come down stairs in the fire-room with the hose?" I asked.

"Not a bit of it—the hose was passed down the companion way by the sailors, and the moment it was below decks it was under control of the engineer's department. Why even you have steamboated enough to know that."

"Mr. Dorun, what do you think of my story about Hustler abandoning the ship, to take care of himself?"

"Don't believe a word of it," replied the engineer. "Why, you knew Captain Dall yourself, and you know that he was a man incapable of cowardice, and he never forgave it in his subordinates. I knew Hustler ... for years on those ships, which he could not have done had any such thing taken place. Either himself or Dall would have had to go ashore—there was no room for both of them on the one ship."

The pursers of that era were men of whom much might be written, but I will be as brief as possible by mentioning Ralph Meade as the best known to our Portland people. He married a sister of Captain William Moulthrop, who commanded the bark Mary Melville in this trade about the same time, and another of the Moulthrop sisters married Ben Stark, who became United States senator after Baker was killed at Ball's Bluff. W. R. Olden became purser of the Columbia after Meade's death, but retired in favor of Jos. Benton. Olden was living near Los Angeles when I last heard of him. Benton was drowned on the Brother Jonathan, and Joe Miller came on about the time Benton went on the southern route in 1863. W. S. Haven was a tall and ghostly looking man who was freight clerk in the P. M. S. S. office in San Francisco and occasionally made trips up here. Horace Davis, who was purser of the Golden Age in 1856-57, and now owns the Golden Gate mills, is the only steamboat clerk of my acquaintance who has yet been elected to congress from the Pacific. George Wendler was purser on the Stephens, running to Mexico and afterwards on the Sierra Nevada to this place before he became agent here for the Holladay line. They tell a good story about him and Captain Connor, whom he always regarded as an elder brother. When Von Otterendorp succeeded Jesse Holladay as agent at San Francisco he introduced a lot of new regulations that were distasteful to the old captains. Bolles said nothing about them at either end of the route, but Connor unbosomed himself to George as soon as he reached Portland. George gave him a grim smile and said:

"Connor, I am powerless to help you, or I would. I know it is unprecedented and that it is not right. But you'll have to stand it, old man, for you must remember that you can't speak Dutch."

The old pursers on the Panama line were all my personal friends. Theodore Schell is living near Sonoma, where he has a beautiful orange grove and is reputed to be well off. Dan Knight, nephew of old Captain Knight who was the first agent of the P. M. S. S. Co., was McLane's purser on the Gate while Schell was with Whiting on the Sonora. Goddard, called "Pike" for short, was a native of Illinois, and was ridiculed as a fresh-water sailor in early days, but I never knew an abler clerk on any boat. Jim Buckman was purser on the Uncle Sam, under command of Baldwin and Horner, also Harry C. Israell, one of the worst practical jokers that ever went afloat (don't even bar old Knaggs either) succeeded Goddard as purser on the Stephens. He and Buckman, Knight and Haven are all dead, the latter having been blown to atoms by nitro-glycerine at Wells, Fargo & Co.'s in 1866. Schell was in partnership with Selim Woodworth in the agency for Chickering's pianos from 1863 to 1870, but I believe he has turned granger now. Will McGowan is a son of old Captain John, who came around on the Granada, but was subsequently made paymaster in the navy. Sam Hubbard was one of the ... pursers ... for many years afterwards purchasing agent in the head office under a dozen changes of administration, but is now living in retirement at San Rafael. He is a brother of Marshall Hubbard, who owned half the New World on the Sacramento route. Henry J. Bullay, who was purser on the Crescent City along with Captain Davenport, when Moro Castle opened its guns on the ship and kept her out of Havana harbor, succeeded Captain Baby as agent of the P. M. S. S. Co. at New York and still holds the place.

Nor should I dismiss this subject without a brief allusion to the medical gentlemen who served on the Pacific Mail ships for so many years during the times of big passenger travel. There was Dr. J. M. Martin, who was as good a steamboat clerk as he was a physician, and who ran on the Panama route for years. Dr. Fessenden N. Otis was surgeon on the Stephens for a few trips and then went back to his first love on the Old Illinois and Northern Light in Atlantic waters. He is now one of the leading demonstrators of anatomy in New York. Dr. James M. McNulty, for so many years on the Golden Gate, is still living in San Francisco and retains much of his youthful vigor. Dr. B. A. Sheldon, so long on the Cortes, died in San Francisco in 1885, beloved and regretted by all who knew him. Dr. James P. Kelley was surgeon of the Stephens for several years and then settled down in Sacramento, but did not take, so I believe he returned to his old home at Albany, New York. Dr. Gordon, who was surgeon on the Golden City when she was wrecked on Point Lazaro, has been dead some years. His name figured in a ... tale published in the Argonaut about three years ago, for which Pixley ought to have been drummed out of decent society and Hart lashed at the triangle. Dr. J. H. McNaughton was surgeon on the Golden Age from 1855 to 1860 when he died near Panama. And concerning him hangs a tale, one of the most ridiculous occurrences that ever happened anywhere, and in which I was an active participant.

Moored alongside the Pacific Mail Co.'s wharf at Benicia in 1856 was an old British hulk called the Diana, used as a coal ship. The machine shops were under charge of James Pollock, above mentioned, but the carpenter work and repairs to rigging were under the supervision of a very worthy Scotch gentleman named Charles Alison, of whom I have completely lost track. He took quite a fancy to me when I was under age, and used to invite me up there to share his seclusion while his wife was at the east ... her children. On one of these occasions we had planned an excursion to the Pacheco marsh for the following day, and were having a quiet game of cribbage in the Diana's cabin before retiring to bed. I heard a slight noise and started nervously.

"What on earth was that?"

"Nonsense, mon dear, sit still. It's only the live crabs that Ned (the cook) has out there in the store-room to make curry for breakfast—fifteen two, fifteen four—will have to go awa' from here by half-past 3 o'clock—fifteen six and two are eight."

The noise came again and Alison grew fidgety.

"What the hell—"

There came a crash in one of the outer rooms of the cabin and we opened the door. Here stood a magnificent specimen of manhood about six feet high and weighing over 200 pounds, with florid complexion and red side-whiskers. He gave a lugubrious stare at me as Mr. Alison introduced us and then the old man burst out into a roar of laughter. It seems that the doctor had come aboard from the Golden Age which lay at the other end of the dock. Mistaking the door of the store-room for that of the cabin he had opened it and fallen inboard over the high sill, thereby commingling his portly person with the provisions. Portions of a roll of butter obscured his right eye while a green radish stuck out of his left ear and a cabbage leaf overspread his shirt bosom. Take him for all in all he was an ornament to society. Alison gave him some water to wash his hands and then mixed him a jorum of Hudson's Bay rum, screeching hot.

Nothing would do but he must go along on the next morning's hunt with us, though neither of us wanted him. But go he would, nilly willy. And at breakfast he dropped in for a share of the crab curry and rice, which was immense, and on getting into the launch, which was an old gig belonging to the Winfield Scott, with a propeller engine, he came near upsetting us into the straits. The morning was dark and cloudy as the little craft steamed over to Martinez, and then took up the Contra Costa shore. Half an hour before sunrise we were tied up at the mouth of Pacheco creek and getting ready for a shoot. McNaughton picked up my little No. 12 Mortimer and said, "Isn't she a little beauty—give me four wads."

"I told you he would have your gun before you were aware of it," growled Alison at my ear.

"Big Mac" used his own powder and shot for the loading, and was just putting on the caps, when a flock of jack curlew lit on the marsh a short distance off. I gave him four wads to load his gun, and then he began to crawl towards the curlew. He had approached within about sixty yards of them, when the flock arose with mournful screams into the air. Mac drew up on them, and his right barrel snapped, while the left exploded like a Dahlgren gun, and kicked him flat on his back. When he came back to us his nose was bleeding and he handed me my gun, saying

"That gun kicks like a government mule."

We went along for several hours in sight of one another, and I killed fourteen ducks to Alison's sixteen, without being able to fire my right barrel. At last I drew the wads and found two loads of shot in it, therefore I presumed that McNaughton had put two charges of powder in the other barrel, which had knocked him over. At 10 o'clock we got back to the launch and found Mac had shot four widgeons and broken his ramrod. We began to get up steam, and I put the screw of the rod in to the furnace and burnt out the wood, after which I put it back on the rod as good as ever, but just three inches short. Mac had his gun loaded, but then the screw just came to the muzzle. We steamed down the straits toward Benicia, and Mac wanted to divide the birds with us, but Alison wouldn't hear of it. Then he wanted us to put him ashore at Arsenal point, which we did.

As we were steaming slowly down towards the hulk, for our coal was about gone, Alison looked over at me and said with a quizzical leer

"It wouldn't surprise me to hear of that fellow's doing some queer trick, Tom, and getting into a tight over it."

Just then we heard the dull report of a gun come across the marsh where we had landed the doctor. We made no particular mark of it, but it was the realization of Mac's episode. As soon as he got off the launch he walked towards the upland at the north side of the tules and skirted it along till he came to a series of small ponds where the mallards were wont to come after dark. At one of these he found an Irishman casting in handfuls of wheat to about forty tame ducks.

"I'll give you five dollars for a shot," says Mac.

"Divil a shot," says the Patlander.

"Seven dollars," says Mac.

"Divil a siven dollars," replied Pandeen.

"Ten dollars and that's my last bid," says Mac.

"I'll take it if you'll let me load the gun," says the other. The broken ramrod flashed across Mac in an instant. He consented and stuck the ramrod down each barrel to convince the Irishman that the gun was empty. The Laverack loaded both barrels very lightly and then Mac handed over the ten dollars.

"You're to shtand back fifty yards," says Pandeen. Mac did so and then blazed away, and there was an unearthly explosion of both barrels. Fifteen ducks were either killed or mortally wounded.

"Tare an' ouns," bawled the Greek, "the big green-headed drake is gone dead intirely. Fifteen dead, be the bones of Brian Boru."

"I guess you wish you hadn't given me a shot for ten dollars," said the doctor, as he picked up his ducks and started to walk away.

"Divil a hair I care," says Mick, "the divil a wan of 'em belongs to me."

The upshot of the whole thing was that a week later, a judgment of $42 and costs was rendered in Justice Barney Magee's court, in favor of Mrs. Mary Ann Rooney and against Dr. J. H. McNaughton, who paid it like a little man. The fellow who got Mac's $10 for the shot, lit out for 'Frisco that night, and nobody ever saw him again—at least, Mac was never able to identify him afterwards. Heigho! but it makes me feel old when I look back to those days and think of the noble fellows that are dead and gone over to the majority. As I write these concluding sentences, my quiet little room seems filled with whispers from lips that once glowed with ruddy life, but have long since grown mute and cold, and on its walls are mirrored the sad faces of the loyal legion of friends who have preceded me across the shadowy river in the silent voyage that I must one day make with muffled oars and sails all aback. They were the modest heroes of America's grandest era, and heaven grant that I may only be fit to join them on the bright shores where the orange blossoms never fade and the bosom of the stream never turns to ice.

M.

A CHAPTER ON INTERJECTIONS.

Queer Expressions People Use to Give Force to their Remarks

London Standard

An odd thing about interjections is that very few people know what they imply when they use them. One of the most familiar of all is the cry "Dear me!" which, as a comedy that had a very long run some years ago, went to prove—though proof was not necessary—is susceptible of many interpretations when differently spoken. Few people are, perhaps, aware that "Dear me" is believed to be a corruption of the modern French "Mon Dieu," through the Italian "Dio mio." These words, when quickly pronounced, sound much like the often heard "Dear me," and are supposed to have originated the phrase, while the companion cry, "Oh, dear me!" is said to be the English form of "Ay de mi." How it happens that words and phrases from all countries have been pressed into service by English speakers is a matter which it would be very difficult to explain, but the fact remains. One frequent exclamation is borrowed from "the unspeakable Turk," as Mr. Gladstone used to call the subjects of the sultan a few years ago. "This is "bosh"" for "bosh" is the pure Turkish for "empty." There are so many ways of telling a man he is mistaken or is talking nonsense, that it is strange the Turkish method should have been adopted. "Jingo" is another oriental term, a corruption of "Jenco," which means the devil. "By jingo" is employed by many people who never suppose they approach to what is comprehensively called swearing, or to the use of bad language. Many innocent-sounding expressions have a strong meaning, while on the other hand many strong sounding expressions are perfectly innocent. If a little boy said, for instance, that he "didn't care a dam," he would probably get into trouble, yet there is no harm in the phrase, except, of course, that "don't care" came to a bad end. A "dam" is a small Indian coin of trifling value, not to "care a dam" is not to care two pence. Among the lower classes, "drat 'em"—or drat her, as the case may be—is very often employed to give vent to discontent or reproof, and this has a serious significance. "Drat 'em" is a contraction of "May the gods uproot them," and the now extinct "Od rot 'em"—extinct, unless by chance it lingers among some old-fashioned people in out of the way districts—is another form of the same imprecation. "Look, 'od rot 'em!" were "the last words of Higginbottom" in a famous poem, but it is probable that since Higginbottom not very many people have used the phrase. "Hurrah" is another interjection that has a powerful significance. It was an appeal to the god Thor, and was derived from the words "Tur aie," or "Thor aid." Uttering this battle cry believers in the god dashed upon their foes. Little does the young lady who cries "Hurrah!" to celebrate some such little triumph as the return or failure to return a ball at lawn tennis know that she is invoking the aid of the mighty divinity and proclaiming herself to be a heathen. Few huntsmen would be ready to credit the assertion that they talked French to their hounds. It is not possible to guess what Mr. Jorrocks would have said, if any one had told him that when he cried "Yoicks" to the Handley-cross pack, he was adopting the language of a nation for which he had a profound contempt. In one of his burlesques Robson, after remarking that some one had been "talking in heroics," used to pause to inquire, with the air of one who sought the solution of a puzzle, "I wonder what that huntsman meant by yoicks?" That is not the orthodox pronunciation, nor are the cries of huntsmen and whips to be translated into the alphabet, but "hoix" or yoicks, as more generally spelt—is a form of "haut-ici" and "halloo" is "au loup"—to the wolf. The meaning of the halloo, therefore, has in no way altered. When a wolf was found, the Normans cried "au loup" to guide the wolf hounds to their quarry. When a fox is viewed away at the present time, a halloo is given by the whip or by somebody else—a somebody very often who halloos in the wrong place and does far more harm than good—but this is by the way. To the sportsmen the two shouts sound much alike, and to hounds, ancient and modern, who do not discriminate in the matter of spelling, there can have been no difference at all.

MADGE'S LETTER.

DEAR OREGONIAN: I have a clever friend who is possessed of the power to delicately analyze the capabilities of a writer. He said to me the other day, "Madge, I have observed that in your little harmless, scribbled moods you affect the theatrical gossip. Now he or she—as in this case—who writes of the theater makes a tacit confession to the public of intellectual poverty. It is in a word the very last resource and it betokens the lack of an original idea."

I am certain that this time, or another, I ... idea, but I freely admit that I have lost it and ... I come direct from the theater to write to you, my nerves quivering with the shock of pistols and various explosives, my blood tingling with Russian enthusiasm, in my ears ringing the farewell words we shall hear from the Grismer combination, "For God, for the czar and for my country."

It is considered bright, I believe, to reserve one's strongest card for the last, and ... away from the scene of action with one's cleverest thought thrown back, as it were, from the door, and perhaps this is why the Grismer-Davies troupe reserved "Michael Strogoff" for a farewell production. Certainly it is the most enjoyable work they have done here, if one excepts "M'liss," though in costume and scenery falling below what Jules Verne's conception, and Mr. Grismer's promises of interpretation led us to expect.

We are no longer in the sixteenth century when man was in that delightfully fresh and natural condition where he could sit in the roofless pit of a theater, with the rain beating on his brow, and believe he was enjoying himself—when he could gaze upon a printed placard pinned to theater walls announcing that the scene lay in Troy or Egypt, and kindly consent to delude himself into either land—when he would accept a painted flower pot for a forest, and six men with popguns for an army of 100. Michael Strogoff is a play capable of great spectacular possibilities, and that they have been impossibilities for Mr. Grismer else we should have had them, I can quite believe—since I know him to be a stage manager who neglects few chances for effect.

Be that as it may, "Michael Strogoff" had nothing of glitter or brilliancy about it. Grismer himself looked handsome and picturesque. The rest of the troupe have an air of misery clinging to them. It may be that there is such an element of pathos in the style of play they so much affect that they absorb it and reproduce it in voice, manner, even in attire. Nothing sadder than Phoebe Davies' costume as "Nadia Fedor" can be conceived of. She herself looks white and tired, as if the intensity with which she flings herself into her work was consuming her. And she is such a dear, appealing little woman that one wants to lift her up and put her where there is plenty of fresh air and sunshine and rest. It is possible she would not go, but at least, she might play more in that line of business which does not call for soul-eating emotion, especially since in little *ingenue* characters she is so much more at her ease. She has pathos in her eyes and face, but her success as "M'liss" left no doubt but that it is the sort of pathos which is the better side of humor, and should not be separate from it.

As for Miss O'Connor, she looks lean and positively hungry, in spite of the fact that she carries with her a strong suggestion of bread and butter. Do you remember, though, that she was very good indeed in "The Octoroon."

Everyone else has been thoroughly discussed, and we know them by heart. Stay—there is Mr. William Akarman, who is very new, very fresh and very funny. I mean he is personally funny, and he cannot help himself. Anything more un-English than his "John Phelps" has never been on exhibition, and yet he answered all the purposes of that character—he supplied the comic vein running through the story.

There is about the two last mentioned something suggestive of the amateur which sets one thinking about the number of people who feel impelled, sometimes by divine inspiration, more often against their own better judgment and the entreaties of their interested and mortified friends, to go upon the stage. The intricacies of the masculine mind, I do not pretend to fathom, but certainly every girl who has graced the earth has at some time longed to become an actress. She feels—oh! I know—burning in her veins those flames which create a thirst for public applause, which she is sure to believe immortal fire and fan into intensity unless somebody promptly quenches them, and then, for a time, she weeps disappointed tears over what few embers remain, will cherish even the ashes and often carry them in her heart to her grave, wrapped in the cherished belief that she is a good "Juliet" gone wrong.

Next week there comes to the New Market theater a curious little anomaly called Katie Putnam. Whatever her merits or faults, I will make a prognosis, she will draw. She is the most daring and contradictory of beings—she takes liberties with every rule known to the time and tide of stage affairs. She converts the little English hoodlum "The Marchioness" into a creature who, but for her color, you would vow was a "Topsy" of the purest African descent. She does a hundred things that, from an artistic point of view, you must condemn, and yet she succeeds in pleasing that fractious animal the public, and leaves every town she passes through, in a good humor.

Prince Methusalem still reigns at the Casino and over the hearts of the Portland public, extending his royal charms to Vancouver as well, which sends an excursion over on Tuesday night to gaze on the pretty Prince in his lovely satin dress and the brave little General, all scarlet and white and gold, for the last time. For on Wednesday night gay Don Cesar takes his place and after that all the little boys in the street will stop shouting "Puf! paff! pouf!—crick! crack! rat-a-plan!" and whistle "Oh! Holy Mother!" and there will be no more dots on anybody's eyes and we shall have a general revulsion of feeling—some sentiment sprinkled among the smiles, and "Maritana" in place of "Methusalem."

Apropos of the Casino, one of the principals there tells a good story about a man who wouldn't sing. It is faintly slangy—as you must see. But then we did not say it ourselves. An old sea captain entertained the fair songstress and responded gallantly to the toasts in her honor, but when pressed for a song refused with blunt decision.

"Oh! do!" cried the ladies, and "You must!" exclaimed the sterner sex, and finally driven into a corner, the captain explained with a silly sort of clearness, "You can see just how it is. I have all the voice in the world. I can make any amount of noise down a trumpet. I can "Avast ho!" as well as the best sailor—there is no difficulty about the voice, it is all there—but I can't steer the [illegible]."

MADGE.

Regimental Discipline.

In some regiments the discipline was so strict that men on post as sentinels were on the alert to discover any delinquency of their superiors. At Federal Hill, Baltimore, Colonel (afterward General) Warren gave orders to his zouave guards that only officers in uniform were to be admitted into camp. One bright Sunday morning in August, 1861, General Dix, who commanded the troops guarding the city, walked over from Fort McHenry attired in an old linen duster, instead of the brass-buttoned and velvet-cuffed coat belonging to his rank. Attempting to pass the line of sentries in company with an aide, the old general was amused at finding a musket barring his passage, while the aide, with his glittering shoulder-straps, was permitted to enter.

"But don't you see that this is General Dix?" exclaimed the aide, angrily.

"Well, between you and me, major," said the zouave, his eyes twinkling with amusement, "I see very well who it is, but if General Dix wants to get into this camp he had better go back and put on his uniform."

"You are quite right, sentry," remarked the general, "I'll go back and get my coat."

An hour afterward, the general, in full uniform, approached the camp, and, allowing the guard reserve to be called out, accepted the salute due his rank and position, and the incident increased his admiration for the entire command.—*Century Magazine.*

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The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1 1885.

CHRISTIAN THEISM VS MODERN MATERIALISM

PORTLAND Jan 30 1885

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

"There lives and works a soul in all things, and that soul is God —*Cowper*

"Give me matter and I will explain the formation of a world but give me *matter only* and I cannot explain the formation of a caterpillar —*Kant*

In my last article on "materialism" I endeavored to set forth the infinite variety and endlessly divergent views and theories of its leading exponents In the present communication I desire to collate and emphasize the Christian theistic opinions on the same and kindred subjects necessarily involved in the discussion of this great question It is the boast of our materialistic friends that those persons who are the most competent by their position and learning to determine this question, because the most familiar with nature and her laws scientists and scholars are antitheistic in their deductions and beliefs

Let Joseph Cook answer this allegation It is a thing settled by the best authorities, that microscopists, physiologists and chemists that the origin of life is not explained by the old theory of physics

A theory of evolution may be proved but the theory as held by materialistic agnostics has been already abandoned Nine out of ten of the best scientific men now are theists and not opposed to agnostic atheism The tendency of science is not now away from Christianity Helmholtz looks earnestly for a successor to teach the Christian views of Herman Lotze The mythical theory has gone to the wall The tide has turned in the highest places of scholarship Conservative Christian scholarship stands to-day on a summit, where a generation ago it feared to find the quaking bog" So much *en passant* I referred to Leibnitz as maintaining "the possibility of a mechanical origin of life—that matter has the power to mechanically compose itself into a living condition"

If the universe of matter exists to-day according to the potency and mechanical power of matter to compose itself into a living condition if the origin of life can be accounted for on a tendency of some mysterious, inhering law of nature, then the present order of things on the earth and in the universe of matter and mind, must have existed from eternity If the present order of things owe their existence and action ultimately to any law inhering and acting in nature, then by no possibility could there have been a period, when these laws did not act in and control nature as they do now By this hypothesis, this exclusively determining cause must have existed and acted potentially in nature always. The necessary results of that action, the existence and action of nature being in accordance with the present laws of the universe must consequently have been from eternity If there exists in matter any inhering law whatever, necessarily determining it and causing it to exist and act in its present form then undeniably nature could never, by any possibility, have existed in any other state or condition If we refer to the works of nature as the ultimate result or cause of some inhering law of matter we must suppose that law to have existed as the exclusive, all determining cause in nature from eternity The laws of nature thus being immutable, self existent and eternal must have existed and acted as universally determining principles from eternity

But if matter were eternal, and there exists in nature any inhering law whatever, necessarily determining it to exist and act in a state of universal organization and production either mechanically or otherwise, the infinite variety and multiplied divergent and convergent manifestations of nature, as displayed in the universe, material or mental, then the earth and its productions, and men with all his marvelous powers and achievements, must have existed from eternity

If matter in its present form be eternal, and all nature's laws are fixed, immutable and eternal, then creation must be eternal and the present order of things must be without beginning of days or end of years But if all things existed as they now are from eternity, then man kind have thus existed from eternity But the science of geology teaches that creation is an event occurring in time, and not reality existing from eternity But the eternity of the human race is a contradiction of the facts of science, of history, and of the universal conviction of mankind If, therefore, creation be an event occurring in time, matter in its present form must have had a beginning in time, and consequently a beginner

But if the present order of nature in her laws and actions had a beginning in time, then it is thereby clearly implied that there was a time when these did not exist in nature, and was consequently introduced into it by a power outside of nature and above nature

To construct the universe in detail, there must have been what Lucretius calls "The first beginnings" To begin at the beginning antecedently, there was a prior time, when the first start had not been made—the process of creation and evolution had not begun

"There was a time when the earth was a red-hot globe on which no life could possibly exist. When it first became fit for life there was no living thing upon it. (Con Review, vol ..., pp 9-11)

"There must have been a time, says Darwin, "when inorganic elements alone existed in our planet. Now, is there a fact or the shadow of a fact supporting the belief that these elements, without the presence of any organic compounds and acted on only by known forces, could produce a living creature? At present it is to us a result absolutely inconceivable."

"If," says Professor Tyndall, "you ask me whether there exists the least evidence to prove that the least form of life can be developed out of matter without demonstrable antecedent life, I frankly admit my inability to point to any satisfactory experimental proof that life can be developed, save from demonstrable antecedent life This is the rock on which materialism must inevitably split, whenever it pretends to be a complete philosophy of life The chasm between the two classes of phenomena—dead matter and organic life—still remains intellectually impassable"

"What displeases me in Strauss," says Humboldt, "is the scientific levity which leads him to see no difficulty in the organic springing from the inorganic nay man himself from Chaldean mind"

If, therefore, it were an utter impossibility for organic life to spring from or grow out of inorganic matter if it be demonstrably true that dead matter cannot, by any possible known law, originate life, soul, spirit and motion if it be equally clear and decisive from a scientific standpoint that the existence of the facts of the universe cannot be accounted for, by reference to any inhering law or property of matter to organize itself then conclusively all the facts of creation existing in the domain of matter and spirit must be accounted for by reference to a power or law, outside of nature, above nature and before nature

Whence then originated life—vegetable and animal spiritual—this mysterious creation of matter, mind and spirit? Who was the author? Did absolute non intelligence originate intelligence and so wisely adjust all its laws? Is the author of mind in which are so mysteriously and harmoniously blended the attributes of intelligence, sensibility, free will and consciousness himself wholly destitute of these attributes and perfections—himself a blind undesigning, unconscious agency? Science affirms with absoluteness, that mind, with its high endowments, and spirit, with its amazing destiny could not have been originated by any inhering law of blind matter or by any fixed order of sequence in nature.

Here, then in the origin of life there must have been a beginning in the thing begun, and if there were a beginning there must as a sequence have been a beginner It is a self evident proposition that whatever had a beginning in nature had a beginner, and the nature and power of the beginner are embodied in the thing begun If the objects created have personality, that fact will prove that the beginner was a person also if possessed of intelligence free will, and an ethical nature the originating cause must possess like attributes This great intelligent cause of all causes, cannot be a principle only—an unconscious law of nature, or a blind instinct, but a person, a free, intelligent, self-conscious personality existing above and independent of nature, and presiding in wisdom and beneficence over all his works

W P WEST

A six months old child of J S Wisecarver of McMinnville was frightfully burned last week Wednesday The family had just returned from town and built a fire in the fireplace, and the mother tied the unfortunate babe in a rocking chair and placed him at a safe distance from the fire, leaving a two year old brother with him while she went to attend to her household duties In a short time the cries of the baby attracted her to the room, where she found the chair in which he was tied tipped forward and the head and face of the little fellow lying in the blaze the upper part of his face being burned almost to a crisp A physician was summoned and the burns dressed and it is possible the accident will not result seriously It is not known how the accident occurred

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There is in the hands of the treasurer of Spokane county $5680 belonging to the school fund, which has just been apportioned by the school superintendent There are fifty-seven districts in the county, and 3108 school children all told.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

A Record of Society Events of All Sorts During the Past Week

The Weddings Parties and Personal Movements of City and Suburban People

PORTLAND

F J Humason is visiting the state capital

Mr J J Morgan of Hillsboro is in the city on business

Miss Georgia Middleton is visiting friends in Vancouver

W J Archambeau has been visiting friends at Eugene City

Miss Rosa Gilson of Pendleton is visiting friends in Portland

F S Rector and wife of Rathdrum were in the city Wednesday

Professor F B McElroy of Salem was in the city Wednesday

J J Sheridan merchant of Roseburg was in the city yesterday

Mr C A Bowlby and family of Astoria were in the city this week

Mrs Dr J Steele of Wood River Idaho is visiting friends here

Mr and Mrs J B Beard of Tangent are visiting friends in the city

Mrs A D Henry is among the passengers on the incoming steamer

Miss Ermine Myers is visiting her friend Miss Lulu Hughes of Salem

I M Scoggan and the Misses Scoggan of Sherman are visiting the city

A F Squires and wife of Ashland have decided to locate in Sellwood

A B McIlwain and daughter of Albany visited the city during the week

C H Cooper and wife of Astoria visited the metropolis during the week

Miss Lillian Idler who was recently sick with pneumonia, has recovered

Miss Allie Edge returned home Saturday from an extended visit in Astoria

Mr Fred Crane and wife intend removing to San Francisco to reside permanently

James McNaught of Walla Walla was in the city during the week on a business trip

Miss Ella LeHart has been visiting San Francisco as the guest of Mrs Joseph Eastland

Rev F T Lee has been visiting in Salem during the week, but will occupy his pulpit today

Rev Mr Bates of Seattle will soon lead a well known Portland young lady to the matrimonial altar

Mr Ivan Humason, who is attending school in California had a slight attack of pneumonia lately

Mrs J Ralston of Lebanon is visiting her daughters in this city Mr Hamilton and Mrs Rofund

Miss Jeannette George of Seattle, is spending a few weeks with her aunt Mrs M C George, of this city

A birthday party was given to Miss Effie Bishop at her home corner of Sixth and A streets last evening

Miss Clara Adams well known in this city will graduate from the state university at Eugene next spring

During his recent stay in San Francisco Charles E Crowell was the guest of his brother, Martin L Crowell.

George F Lask of San Francisco who is making a tour of the northwest, will soon visit friends in Portland

A very enjoyable birthday party was tendered Miss Effie Bishop at her home on Sixth and A streets last evening.

Charles Monteith of Albany gave Portland a brief visit last week His many friends were glad to find him well

Mrs J J Briggs of Salem who has been visiting friends in this city during the week, has returned to her home

Mr Tibbits and wife intend giving a number of their friends at their home in B street next Thursday evening

Mr S B Seed brought his family up from Astoria to participate in the initiatory trip of his new boat Telephone

Mr F Bonetti, of the firm of Thompson, DeHart & Co left on Sunday's steamer for San Francisco, on business for the firm

Miss Hannah Haul sister of V D Kant of Astoria, and Miss Walsh of Eugene City, were ...

Mr T A Bingham and Miss S H. Emes, all of Tacoma, were united in marriage Thursday afternoon at the parlors of the Holton.

Miss Mamie Kiel on Wednesday evening entertained a number of her young friends at her home, corner Fourth and Columbia street

Mr Ezra T Chase and Miss Junoit Crowell formerly of Portland were married by Rev Geo W Izer of San Francisco, January 26

The Young People's Lyceum of Grace M E church gave a pleasant social on Wednesday evening at the residence of J K Gill 254 Alder street

Mrs Myrtle Wincl the Misses Potter Mr and Mrs Burrage and Miss Connell, of Portland were in Oregon City during the week visiting friends

The social held at Masonic hall Thursday night, by the Ex-alte club, was a great success as is generally the case when given by this popular club.

Miss Fanny Odeneal of Salem, who is the guest of Mrs J N Dolph at Washington, received callers New Year's Day with Mrs John A Logan of Illinois

Ed Espey, the artist, who has been in Europe or the last three years has finished some elegant paintings, one of which is to be on exhibition in one of our art stores

Miss Nettie Cook has resigned her position in the Harrison street school It is understood she is to be married to Rev George Lee of Plymouth congregational church of this city

Handsome invitations have recently been printed for a private masquerade ball to be given at Masonic hall on Wednesday evening, February 11, by Messrs. J S and T N Dunbar of this city

Luther E Holden of Boston, whose excursions last summer will be remembered by all, has been making arrangements for a new series this year, and is now visiting Portland and the Sound country

The high school debating society held their regular meeting last Friday evening at the school building The question *Resolved*, That the action of France toward China was justifiable, resulted in the negative

The drama "Caste", given at the residence of C H Lewis Wednesday, is to be repeated soon at the residence of Mrs George H Williams where an admittance fee is to be charged for the benefit of Good Samaritan hospital

William Sherlock, who for the past fifteen years has occupied the family homestead north of the city tota ... has removed to his new and handsome ... on the northwest corner of Twentieth and B streets

The pupils of the high school were anxious to ascertain the cause of the unusually pleasant greeting which Prof T F Henderson brought them Tuesday, but soon learned that his wife had presented him with a bouncing baby girl that morning

The Oregon Bicycle Club have ordered handsome gold badges on which they ... the club's initials will be imprinted They are to be worn by each member This club is now composed of about fifteen members, and expect their badges to-day

The members of Company G held a very pleasant social and dance at their armory on Friday evening About forty couples were present, including the drum corps, who were invited in recognition of their kindness during the week of "Rosedale"

Captain Charles F Powell and wife have gone east on a trip of about two months duration for recreation and pleasure They will visit New Orleans, New York and Washington before returning First Lieutenant Edward Burr will take Captain Powell's place during the latter's absence

John D Steele, who has been engaged in newspaper work in this city for six months past, leaves for San Francisco soon Mr Steele is a young man of considerable promise as a poet and elocutionist, and has gained many friends by his geniality, and ability who will regret his departure

A recent number of the New York *Daily Graphic* says "Mrs Dolph of Oregon is one of the most cordial of Washington hostesses She is handsome and sympathetic, and possesses the tact that will make her a leader in Washington society Miss Odeneal, a beautiful young niece, presides over the chocolate in Mrs Dolph's drawing room. Miss Dolph is at Miss Reid's school in New York city"

Arthur C Conly formerly of Yamhill county but now of Astoria, was married yesterday to Miss Lizzie ... of Oregon City daughter of ... The happy couple ... where their ... will reside ... they will establish their home

—A large number of the friends of Mr and Mrs Charles Hegele gave them a party Thursday evening at their residence on the southwest corner of Lownsdale and Morrison streets ...

Tibbetts, Misses Rosenstein, Mrs Anthony, Mrs Anderson, Mrs Albright, Mrs H Hildebrand Miss Rosa Carr, Mrs Mallie Aldrich, Miss Mary Brown, Miss Lulu Dalton, Miss May Fenton, Miss Nellie Plummer, Miss Ella Harkins

Miss Jeannie Winston held a reception from 2 to 5 P M Friday afternoon at her home corner of East Park and Alder streets The rooms were crowded during the afternoon by her friends

Miss Alice Gibson, Miss Annie Harkins Miss Smith Miss Maggie Gibson, Miss McDonald Miss Mary Manning Miss Susie Vetter Miss Emma Hildebrand and Messrs I G Clark A M Anthony Tibbetts, I I Vetter C D Lowns dale Geo Hoyt Chas Mennel Ed Caffin Worlin W Adams D Shindler, I Hart, R Lee W Lee J J Kennedy A I Morris R Rex H Hildebrand Agnew, Mulwain, Pringle Huey J Sears, W Garret Farrar

THE LEWIS ENTERTAINMENT

The private theatrical entertainment for which rehearsals have been on the *tapis* for some time past, took place at the residence of Mrs C H Lewis on Wednesday evening last in the presence of a large number of invited guests whose frequent outbursts of applause and hearty laughter testified their appreciation, both of the merits of the play and the efforts of the players The effect of the performance was enhanced by several stage effects, scenery, drop curtain and all the necessary stage appointments The play presented was Robertson's comedy drama, "Caste" with the following *dramatis personæ*

[illegible]

Where all did so well it would be almost invidious to particularize, yet we cannot resist the temptation to do so Mrs Wilson looked charmingly as Esther her dressing in the second and third acts being most becoming and appropriate, and her acting of the humble dancing girl afterward the loving wife, fond mother, and grief stricken widow would have reflected credit on one more experienced in stage business So realistic was her portrayal of grief in the ... act, over the supposed death of her husband, as to cause genuine tears to dim the eyes of the audience Mrs. Koehler's acting of Polly was most enjoyable In her scenes with Sam and Hawtree she kept the audience convulsed with laughter and her spirited defense of "Papa Eccles" was most amusing Miss Lall as the Marquise, pompous with family pride, rigidly punctilious in her devotion to the laws imposed by "caste," did admirably Her dressing and make up were superb, and D Alroy might well have felt some awe at shocking her sense of propriety The rest of the characters were well sustained Dr Wilson delineating the drunkard, father, Eccles so as to "bring down the house" Mr Dockrell, furnishing a very easy and natural Hawtree and Mr Bangs a quitting himself acceptably in the part of D Alroy Mr Ott, as Sam Gerridge, was very amusing, both in make up and action Taken altogether the performance more than realized the anticipations of those present, and proves that there is amateur talent in Portland of which we may feel justly proud After the play dancing was indulged in until the wee sma' hours Among those present were Mr and Mrs C H Lewis, John Lewis Mr and Mrs S G Reed, Dr and Mrs R Glenn, Mr and Mrs F D M Kee, Mr and Mrs C H Prescott, Dr and Mrs H E Jones Mrs H D Green and the Misses Green Miss Fan Lewis Miss Ada McCraken, Miss Lizzie Myrick, the Misses Story Miss Wallace Miss Failing Misses Lewis, Mrs Montgomery, Mr W M Ladd, Mr C J Smith, Mr Henry Failing Messrs Valentine, J C S Richardson, Edward Adams, E Cunningham Dr P T Keene I Dawson Col Effinger, Lieut. Brooke John Effinger Mr and Mrs Goode, Mr and Mrs Walter Burns

THE GRAND ARMY CAMP FIRE

The camp fire which was held Thursday evening at Grand Army hall was very largely attended, and the affair proved a most enjoyable one About 400 persons were present The long tables, each capable of seating about sixty persons extended down the hall which were covered with a very abundant and substantial array of viands. Prior to the announcement of supper the following programme was rendered Address of welcome Post Commander General Compson piano solo, Miss Geneva Cankin address Department Commander H H Lamb song Miss Jennie L Schwab address department president of W R C Miss Ida M Babcock song Mrs Dr Noy Churchman and Miss Seipod, address Commander W. Kapus, song, Miss Katie Putnam The audience proved an appreciative one The song by Miss Katie Putnam, and the duet by Mrs Churchman and Miss Seipod, were both warmly encored Following these exercises came the collation, which was keenly relished by all Lunch disposed of order was restored and little Stella Cougill rendered a song very pleasingly A few short addresses were made, when the large hall was cleared, dancing followed and was kept up for some hours The entertainment and supper were furnished by George Wright Post, Garfield Post and Lincoln Post of Portland, Sumner Post of East Portland and Phil Kearney Post of Albina.

EXPOSITION PERSONALS

L Lemline, Portland, left for home on Tuesday He will stop over in San Francisco a few days

F A Golden of Marshfield, who has been spending the past month here, left for home on Saturday, January 3

Rev T B White of Albany is visiting friends in the city He will be absent for about three weeks upon a tour north

L Lemline, F Zan, Adelbert Matterson, H A Talbo and J R Bond, of Portland, have their names upon the Oregon register

The *New West*, the commissioners' journal of the New Orleans world's fair, has the following Oregon personal items in its issue of January 15

H H Gilfrey wife and daughter, prominent citizens of Salem, have been visiting the exposition the past week. They are now returning homeward

Congressman M C George spent his holiday vacation at New Orleans Being a genial and pleasant gentleman, he made numerous friends during the sojourn

Dr T W Shelton, wife and daughter, of Eugene City, are enjoying the benefits of the exposition and the climate of New Orleans They do not expect to return home until Mardi Gras.

M J Kinney and J C Terwilliger of Astoria, James Bence and S A Boulton of Corvallis, Lieutenant John Mallory Fort Klamath, and J W Goudy, Cottage Grove, are pleased to be called Oregonians here on a visit.

M Wilkins, wife and daughter, started for their home near Eugene City on Sunday week They made friends during their stay here who were sorry to see them leave Their return is over the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line

EAST PORTLAND

Miss Sophia Berry, who has been visiting at Pendleton for some time past, came home last week for a few days

The second meeting of the Galaxy social club was held Wednesday evening at Neppach's hall, and an enjoyable time had by all concerned

A large number of members and friends of St David's Episcopal church attended the Epiphany party at the residence of Mrs Rachel L Hawthorne, corner of Twelfth and J streets The evening was spent most pleasantly in social converse, games, vocal and instrumental music An elegant supper prepared for the occasion was heartily enjoyed by all present J A Patterson will give the next party

Mr and Mrs Henry Morse of Stephens addition, were agreeably surprised on Monday evening last by a large number of friends the occasion being the celebration of the fifth anniversary of their marriage Many useful and ornamental articles were received and the evening rendered pleasant by music, games etc Among those present were Mr and Mrs J McGrew Mr and Mrs Sutherland, Miss Josie McGrew Miss Lucy Sutherland Mr and Mrs George Miner, Mr and Mrs McMasters, ... Mrs H C Morse Miss Elsie Morse Alfred Sutherland and Charles Sutherland

SALEM

Judge J J Walton of Eugene City is here

J C McKern and Miss M E Hunsaker were married at Turner Tuesday

Mrs D Ballard and Miss Maud Ballard are visiting the capital as guests of Dr Skiff

I P Louse Jr, formerly of Salem is visiting old friends in this city He is now a resident of Tacoma

Mrs J Sanders and Misses Jacobs and Burnett of Corvallis have been visiting the city during the week

On Tuesday evening the Misses ... entertained a number of young ladies and gentlemen friends in honor of their guest, Miss Shurtliff of Portland Music, games and dancing filled the evening most pleasantly

On Thursday evening George Hughes and Miss Hughes entertained the whist ... at their home on Fayette Hill, about seven ... members of the club being present, with ... invited guests The refreshments were excellent and elegantly served Miss Myers ... the guest of Mrs. Hughes for a ...

I H Mooney, one of Marion county's citizens, surprised his numerous friends last night by joining in wedlock with Miss ... Thompson one of Jefferson's estimable young ladies Rev P S Knight was the officiating clergyman The affair which was private took place at the residence of the bride's parents, and soon after the ceremony the happy couple ... their home a short distance from Jefferson We extend congratulations, and pronounce our benediction upon Mr and Mrs D. H Looney —*Statesman*

ALBANY

Miss Birdie Cheadle is visiting relatives in Shedd

F Koehler and family have returned from their visit to the east.

Samuel Thompson and Miss City Thomas were married Tuesday evening.

Misses Annie Mansfield and Emma Seitenbach visited Corvallis during the week

Bito Morgan of Westport and Miss Lottie Criswell of this city were married in this city Wednesday morning and left at once for West Point where they will reside

BROWNSVILLE

Miss Bettie Brown and Miss Ida M Hargus have returned from Albany

Mrs J D Arthurs who has been quite sick for the past three weeks is convalescent

Miss Theodosia Phillips of this place and Mr Yates of Corvallis were married January 21 at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Wm Ceeman They will reside in Corvallis

Dr G F Fricker of McMinnville arrived here last night in answer to a telegram announcing the news of the illness of his little daughter Nellie who at this writing is pronounced a little better

EUGENE CITY

Miss Amanda Guthrie is visiting friends in Junction

Mrs W Lee and family of Junction are visiting friends here

Miss Ella Thompson of Linn county has returned to her home after a fortnight's visit to friends in this city

A social was held at the residence of S M Yeoman on Monday evening, the day being that gentleman's birthday

CORVALLIS.

Miss Mary Monteith is still quite ill

Rev A L Lindsley of Portland preached here on Tuesday evening

Elmer Bethers and Miss Annie Wells were married on Sunday last

Mrs Kilpatrick of Port Townsend who has been visiting friends here for some days returned to her home Sunday

M'MINNVILLE

Henry Eccleston has gone to California on a brief visit

Miss Maggie Reevy formerly of this place, has secured a clerkship at Salem

WALLA WALLA

Mrs J C Merrill has gone to Portland

F W. Mills has gone on a visit to Yakima and Portland

Mrs May Dunn and daughter are visiting relatives in Prescott

Miss Nellie Reynolds entertained a party of friends at her residence Monday evening

C F Adams, lately chief clerk in our land office returned from Maryland Wednesday He goes to Colfax to become cashier of the National bank there

Miss Allie Chamberlain gave a concert Monday evening, at her home on Rose street, to the parents and friends of her pupils in music A pleasant time was enjoyed by all

The grand affair of the season is the masque ball to be given by Columbia Lodge K of P on the 19th of February, at Stahl's opera house Invitations will shortly be sent out.

The ball given Wednesday night at Stahl's opera house for the benefit of the library, was largely attended by the society people of the city, and was a pleasant affair A fine luncheon was served during the evening At 11 o'clock a delegation of Odd Fellows, numbering thirty five, filed into the hall and were humorously introduced by H L Holmes, after which they first attacked and surrounded the supper and then joined the dance The library will gain about $80 by the evening's entertainment.—*Union*

TACOMA

F W Taylor has gone to San Francisco on a two weeks trip

On account of the death of Mrs Stuart Rice the Old Folks' concert which was to have been given by the ladies guild of St Luke's church on Wednesday, January 28 has been postponed until to-morrow evening, February 2

The friends of Rev C J Larson and wife of Tacoma gave them a pleasant surprise at their residence on the corner of Fifteenth and F streets on Friday night the occasion being Mrs Larson's birthday The affair was very much enjoyed by all present, and by none more than the recipients themselves Mr Larson was formerly a resident of Portland

On Tuesday night Rev J A Ward was called upon to officiate in the ceremony of the wedding of Mr I J Pearson and Miss Lizzie Clark, both of Puyallup, which occurred at the Central hotel The affair was attended by Mr J W Meek er and wife and other friends of the contracting parties Wednesday morning the newly-married couple took the train for a visit to Hastings, Nebraska —*Ledger*

VANCOUVER

W H. Gray of Olney Oregon, is the guest of Captain J T Gray

Mrs Elderkin and Miss Annie Elderkin are in Washington city on a visit.

D M C Gault of Portland has been chosen as principal of the public school in this city

The party given by Vancouver Lodge No 6, Knights of Pythias, in Marsh's hall last Thursday evening, was one of the greatest social successes of the kind in Vancouver The attendance was large The party was very much enjoyed by all who attended, and future ones will be looked forward to with pleasure

SEATTLE.

Miss Nellie Parkinson has decided to remain in the city

Miss Clara Fouts of Whatcom is visiting friends in this city

C W Harris, president of the First National bank, has left on an eastern trip

Miss Lucy Thorndyke is visiting friends in Whatcom, and is the guest of Mrs. Wicker

Colonel Prosser will soon return to his home in eastern Washington, his wife and son remaining here until early spring

Mrs Captain G H Parker and Mrs. T N Ford, who have been visiting friends in Seattle during the past few days have returned home

OLYMPIA

Mrs Robert Hill of Port Townsend is the guest of her sister Mrs A A. Phillips

Edward Harkness of Olympia and Mrs Slewart of East Olympia were married on Sunday last.

THE DALLES

Misses Laura Stevens and Viola Russell of Union are in attendance at the Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city

THE COLONNA MACKAY WEDDING

The wedding of Don Ferdinando Colonna prince of Galatro and Miss Eva Mackay daughter of Mrs. John Mackay will take place at the Mackay residence in Paris on Thursday afternoon, the 12th prox instead of the 16th prox as previously decided upon It is to be very private, only the intimate friends of both families been invited Only two invitations have been sent to America, and they are for Mrs Theresa Fair an old schoolmate of Mrs Mackay, and Miss Tessie Fair of this city There are to be four bridesmaids—Princess Amelia Colonna, Mlle de Decazes, daughter of the Duchesse Decazes, Mlle de Pitray, daughter of the Countess de Pitray and Miss Tessie Fair of San Francisco It is doubtful if the latter named young lady will be enabled to bear the fatigue of the trip at this season of the year, as she has recently returned from a trip to the intended bride The ceremony will be performed by the nuncio apostolique (the pope's representative) after which the young couple will go at once to Naples, where they will reside at the Colonna palace during the honeymoon Mr Mackay has been called to America on important business and was to leave Paris for New York this month

MISCELLANEOUS

Miss Annie Longfellow, daughter of the poet, is to marry Mrs Ole Bull's brother, young Mr Thorpe, a member of the Boston bar She is very wealthy Her father left a handsome property, and within a few months the Longfellow children have fallen principal heirs to the estate left by "Tom" Appleton, whose death caused so much talk in Boston society, because of his wit, culture and wealth Thorpe has been for some time desirous of marrying Miss Longfellow This summer she was one of a charming party of Massachusetts young ladies who spent several months in Europe, mostly in Norway, as the guests of Mrs Ole Bull The happy bridegroom elect went over to escort them home, and soon after their return the engagement was made known to intimate friends

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Democracy's Future

New York Sun

If Democrats are not drunk with self complacence, if they are not besotted with delight at a hair breadth escape from defeat at the hands of a disunited party they will boast as sparingly as possible for some time to come about their reserve battalions massed in the solid south, and they will west ... counting on the stead... sort of casual auxiliaries like Indiana and Connecticut ... will fix their eyes upon the battle ground which has been in the Empire state, and they will spare no pains to convert the chance-won fugitive, scarcely visible plurality of 1,149 into a strong and durable majority. If it would achieve this under the watchful eye of powerful and ... the Democracy ... to make ...

AMONG THE BOOKS.

Some of the Late Productions of our Publishing Houses

The Creoles of Louisiana A Story of Dickens General Notes of Literary Matters and People

THE CREOLES OF LOUISIANA By George W Cable Published by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York Mr Cable has in this work provided a background of fact for the remarkable series of fictions by which he has given the Louisiana creole the picturesque individuality in our complex American life It was very fitting that the same hand which gave us the "Grandissimes," "Old Creole Days," "Madame Delphine" and "Dr Sevier" should now round out and complete the weekly history of New Orleans and the adjacent territory, which form the habitat of the creole If we miss in it the former sense of discovery, of introduction to a new world with narrow borders this loss is due to Mr Cable's skill in his first treatment of this subject in the dress of fiction With this latest addition we have a complete series such as hardly any other foreign element in American life possesses—a series of fictions treated with consummate art and illustrating the inner life of the creole, together with an excellent historical text in which is found the only drawback our satisfaction is the apprehension that the experience of this work has not been enjoyed that the field in which the author is working is exhausted

LITERARY NOTES

"Edgar Allan Poe," the next volume in the series of American Men of Letters will be brought out this month by Houghton, Mifflin & Co

The Rescue of Greely, a narrative of the famous relief expedition by Commander Schley and Professor Soley, will be published shortly by Scribners

Oscar Browning is editing the family papers of the duke of Leeds He has also, it is said undertaken to prepare for publication the Eden collection belonging to Lord Auckland.

Mr Kinglake is engaged on the last chapter of the concluding volume of his "History of the Crimean War" Twenty-two years have elapsed between the publication of the first volume and the last,

The last bound volume of *Lippincott's Magazine* presents a notable collection of light literature There are few magazines which are so uniformly and creditably entertaining Now and then it instructs—it always amuses, and in a refined way

Mrs Aitken who is a niece of the late Mr Carlyle, is about to publish in England a life of Mr Carlyle In the book she is to controvert what are mentioned as the "blunders and impressions" of Mrs Froude, the wife of James Anthony Froude

Edwin Arnold's new volume of verse will be published in London early next month The title runs as follows "The Secret of Death being a Version in a Popular and Novel form, of the Katha Upanishad, from the Sanskrit," with some collected poems

Mr Lawrence Hutton's "Literary Landmarks of London" will be published at an early day by James R Osgood & Co The work is arranged alphabetically by authors' names Besides the facts in each author's life, a description is given of his London home and haunts

The edition of the works of Alexander Hamilton, to be published by the Putnams under the editorship of Mr Henry Cabot Lodge, will comprise nine volumes A large amount of new material is said to have been found The first volume will be ready in February

M Alexandre Dumas has presented to the Comedie Francaise the only known example of the handwriting of Moliere It is an act of one of his plays with his signature appended at the bottom of the last page It will be framed with his signature exposed to view and placed in the green room of the theatre

The success of the *Book Buyer* during the past year has so abundantly justified the undertaking that the Scribners have decided to enlarge its scope so as to cover every important book published in America and a good many of foreign origin Its notices will still be of the descriptive order and specially prepared for its columns.

Shirley Woolmer, who died at Brighton in England, a few weeks ago at an advanced age, was a lineal descendant of John Woolmer, who was the last bailiff and the first mayor of Stratford on Avon In the library of Shirley Woolmer was a book that contained what he tried to persuade himself to be a genuine autograph of Shakespeare

Mr Van Laun is said to have completed his edition of "Gil Blas, and the first volume is expected to make its appearance soon, to be followed by the three others at intervals of six months Each volume will contain eight etchings by Lalauze Besides his notes Mr Van Laun has written for the edition a life of the author Paterson, of Edinburg is the British publisher

James R Osgood & Co have in press for Gen W B Hazen what will prove no doubt, a valuable and interesting addition to the history of our civil war The book will appear in one volume, under the title, "A Narrative of Military Service, and will contain illustrations and maps This book is a narrative of what his command did from the beginning to the end of the war with his own observations and reflections

Professor Edward Dowden of Trinity college, Dublin, author of "Shakespeare His Mind and Art, and "Southey" in the English Men of Letters series, and the writer of a recent historical and descriptive article on the Irish capital in the *Century*, is said by the Cincinnati correspondent of the Dublin *Freeman's Journal* to be meditating a visit to this country The *Critic* rightly says that he would be warmly welcomed should he come

"How to be Your Own Lawyer" is a volume of 500 pages, giving instruction on a great variety of law points and legal forms furnished for the preparation of nearly every description of legal document, such as agreements, bonds, deeds, leases, notes, mortgages, wills, etc. The laws relating to debts, assignments, bankruptcy, partnership, liens, dower, divorce and the general laws regulating mining, patents, pensions, cover a wide field of facts orderly stated, of which the intelligent reader should have knowledge

Literary men in Holland and Belgium, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, are discussing the proposal for the establishment of an academy which should serve for the two countries There would be a Belgian and a Dutch section, the one having its headquarters at Ghent and the other at Leyden The project seems unwieldy, and is not likely to be favorably received by a nation so tenacious of its independence as Belgium In that country, moreover, many people will see in the scheme the edge of the wedge regarding the general teaching of Flemish

There is now being dispersed in Paris, during a ten days' sale by auction, a very interesting collection, the cream of many previous collections, of works relating to the French revolution Among the lots as the dealers say, are twelve volumes of the writings of Marat, which he had got together himself with the intention of bringing out a new edition of them They contain a great many marginal notes in ink, written by his unsparing hand but death overtook him before he could send them to the printer, and they were preserved by his sister Albertine at whose death they went for a mere song

A magnificent and wildly expensive edition (the *Luxe* of Sappho's verse is, it is reported, on the press in London Every fragment of the Lesbian's text is to appear in it, with an introductory essay and translations from the pen of one of the younger English poets Opposite every page of the text there is to be an etching by one of the most promising artists of the newer school of painting The edition is to be strictly limited to 110 copies It will only be printed privately, after the stated number have been struck off the type will be distributed and the plates destroyed.

Mr Gladstone is a prowler He loves back streets It is no unusual thing to see him looking in the windows of a bric-a-brac store Summer days he often strolls from parliament to his horse in Harley street, an interested spectator of all that is going on around him He is not well dressed His trousers are generally baggy at the knee His tall collars are always familiar to caricaturists He rarely buys a new hat. He has a strong, hard, bony face, a powerful forehead a characteristic nose a firm mouth (a little too hard in its lines) He would strike the more ordinary observer as a man of great intellectual physique.

The *Magazine of Art* for February is certainly a superb number In both illustration and letter press this particularly rich To many readers the ... interesting paper in the num ber will prove to be Miss A. Mary F Robinson's biographical and critical sketch of Mr Elihu Vedder whose illustrations of the Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam have aided so much to his reputation A portrait of Mr Vedder accompanies the sketch, which shows him to be a handsome man, in the prime of life, with short curling hair and long flowing mustaches The reproductions from Mr Vedder's drawings given with this paper are carefully selected and admirably executed

The *Popular Science Monthly* for February opens with an interesting article on "The Sight and Hearing of Railway Employes" Its author, Dr Thompson, of Jefferson medical college, will be remembered as the originator of the investigation in this country as to color blindness being a significant accident, and inventor of the color tests now in use on the Pennsylvania ... This article covers his experience in applying his tests and will be read by the traveling public with interest and surprise The other articles are all timely, and valuable like from a scientific as a practical point of view Dr Von Nettenkofer's paper on "Cholera Its Home and its Travels" will command attention as this work of one of the most thorough and competent students of the conditions of health in disease

One of the most attractive articles in the February *Magazine of American History* is Rev Mr Verplanck's sketch of the "Early New York Post Office," accompanied with several admirable illustrations The portrait of Ebenezer Hazard, postmaster and postmaster general, never before published will be greatly prized by picture collectors And the Frederick's sketch of the primitive "Letter Box" and "Letter Carrier of the Olden Time" is his best The second illustrated article by the monumental scholar, Horatio Hale, describes the great Mohawk chief George H M Johnson with a graphic and fascinating account of his life and work among the Six Nations His portrait in picturesque Indian costume, the frontispiece to the number, is striking, and the engraving of his charming home in no sense suggests the wigwam He married Miss Howells first cousin of W D Howells, the author Colonel William H Ward ... Millsic... ... and interesting ... "Benedict Arnold's March through Maine to Canada" The third installment of Colonel Norton's "Political Americanisms" Notes Queries Replies Societies and Book Notices conclude an exceptionally good number of one of the very best monthly publications in the country

Mr Dolby tells an amusing story of the way in which Dickens "Mugby Junction" was first suggested to him "On the arrival of the train at Rugby," he says "it was discovered that the carriage in which we were was on fire While I was busy superintending the transfer of the light luggage Mr Dickens came along the platform in a state of great excitement and requested me to accompany him to the refreshment room Then, standing in the doorway and pointing with his finger he described the picture he particularly wished to impress on my mind "You see, Dolby—stove to right hand—torn coconut matting on floor—counter across room—coffee urn—tea urn—plates of rusks—piles of sawdust sandwiches and shrunken up oranges—bottles—tumblers—and glasses on counter—and, behind counter, note particularly our missis" When the train was fairly off again Mr Dickens proceeded to explain Entering the refreshment room, he and Mr Wills had each asked for a cup of coffee which was supplied to them While Wills was feeling in his pocket for some small change wherewith to pay, Mr Dickens reached across the counter for the sugar and milk when both articles were suddenly snatched away from him and placed beneath the counter, while his ears were greeted with the remark made in shrill and shrewdish tones, "You shan't have any milk and sugar till you two fellows have paid for your coffee" This speech was delivered by the woman whom he had pointed out to me as "our Missis" and it gave infinite amusement to a page in buttons who, with that ceremonial spirit which seems to seize some boys at the idea of somebody else catching it was so convulsed that he burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter The discomfited travelers left their coffee on the counter after an apology for making so free with the sugar first But it was in this ... that "buttons" ... figured as "The Boy at Mugby" in the next Christmas number of *All the Year Round*."

ACT TO REGULATE PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

GERVAIS, Jan ...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN

The friends of the bill now pending before the legislature, regulating the practice of medicine, have depended upon the intrinsic merits of their cause, and the good common sense of the representatives of the people, for the success of the measure but since their opponents have seen fit to show their trepidation by an occasional puerile effort, the key note of which is generally "the doctors want a monopoly" I take this opportunity to express the views held by the friends of medical legislation as it relates to the profession and the people In the first place, we claim that the measure is primarily in the interest of the mass of the people It simply provides that only those persons who have qualified themselves by a proper course of scientific study, shall be allowed to take the lives of their fellow beings into their hands! Any reasonable man will admit that the probabilities are that such a physician will better subserve the interests of his patient than the one who, having made a failure as a blacksmith or vender of patent medicine, simply changes his occupation, begins the practice of medicine and professes to treat the sick successfully without having any knowledge whatever of anatomy, physiology, pathology, therapeutics or any of the branches of scientific medicine The laws of the state of Oregon require that every person presenting himself for the position of teacher of a public school shall pass an examination sufficiently thorough to show that he is competent to teach certain branches of study Before admission to practice at the bar the law requires "an three years' course of study of every law student and that he pass an examination before the supreme court If so much is required of teachers and lawyers, whose professions relate more particularly, as it were, to the material interests who will have the temerity to deny that the people have a right to be equally protected, when their lives and the sacred precincts of their hearthstones are jeopardized? But some one says "Let every one be his own judge as to the qualifications of his medical adviser" That argument is ridiculous. What time has the busy farmer or mechanic to inquire into such matters? And besides, he does not know a practitioner bearing the seal of a reputable college from the worst "bogus" diploma ever sold for $10, not that he is not as well informed in other respects as a board of medical examiners might be, but simply because it is out of his line Many a man's experience has been about as follows A member of a farmer's family is suddenly taken ill he sends some one in haste for "a doctor,"

He does not know the doctor personally but has simply heard that one has located ... place The "doctor" arrives and very wisely states that such and such a condition ... exists, and having left certain directions retires The patient rapidly gets worse ... if a competent physician be called ... he finds that what was a very simple and perfectly tractable state of affairs at first has become necessarily fatal from neglect and improper care at the moment. And thus the farmer, from want of proper protection by the law, loses his wife or child Would it not be better to know that no incompetent man can thus imperil our lives?

As to the expediency of such an act, it is becoming more and more expedient every day, as the tide of quackery, driven from others is setting in toward our own state The following states and territories have laws more or less effective regulating the practice of medicine, viz Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Michigan Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Ohio Pennsylvania, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming Is Oregon to be left behind in a matter of such moment? If the legislatures of these states have seen fit to protect the people from these quacks, does it behoove the people of Oregon to receive them with open arms? We answer, no by all means let the bill be passed F CATHION

The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* pays its compliments to Carl Schurz in the following tender paragraph

An eastern paper devotes a long article to an attempt to determine what Carl Schurz would do if Mr Cleveland should offer him a cabinet office or a foreign appointment That same paper would scorn to ask what a bull pup would do should some person offer him a piece of tenderloin or the leg of a chicken And yet the chances of declination are largely in favor of the pup There are times when a bull pup feels that he has enough whereas Carl Schurz is at all times a stranger to such delicate sensibilities

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One hundred thousand dollars worth of per cent Newark, N J, bonds, due in 1895 were transferred to Mrs. Wilson, formerly Miss Astor as a part of her wedding dower

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

News of General Interest to those who have been Initiated

Elections and Installations Progress of the Various Orders in the Northwest—Personal Notes Etc

A O U W

Franklin Lodge No 1 ... gave a grand ball at ... Portland last evening

Fidelity lodge was visited by Hope lodge last Tuesday evening ... Pacific is gaining new interest and will have degree work for the next two months

... has over 800 members in ... Mt Hamilton having 485, ... considering the amount of ... this is the largest per- ...

... Lodge No 36, A O U W ... M W, ... M C Gill, ... overseer W E Kellis, ... receiver David Myers, ... guide J A Bilyeu, I W ... F Kepley, P M W.

The ... Relief Board met in Buffalo ... the ... inst. The amount ... called for from grand jurisdictions for the benefit of the ... the grand lodges of the ... part of the supreme ... the beneficiary fund ... than their just proportion. ... back by the supreme ... deaths unprovided for, ... the claims accruing in the ... jurisdiction in excess of their ... twenty four assessments, and the ... Nevada, rendered it necessary to levy an assessment of forty five cents ... of the order, which has accordingly been done

Grand Master Louis Aufenger writes "On the first day of January, 1884, the G L of Colorado Mexico and Arizona had eleven lodges, with ... January 1, 1885, we have ... members. Since we ... beneficiary jurisdiction ... there has been no death in ... consequently no "assessment." ... remarkable, that in a membership of ... for five months there should ... deaths and it suggests a problem for ... the antagonists of fraternal co-operative societies ... Taking the average age of these 2000 members to be 38 years, the cost ... a regular company would ... or $20 65 for five months; ... it would have cost these 2000 men ... insured in a regular company ... the five months alluded to, now as they have ... guaranteed $2000 each for ... it has not cost any of them a penny ... order was to disband, have ... protected?

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Mystic confers the first rank Thursday evening

Castle is already arranging for an anniversary ... March

The ... anniversary of the institution of the order will be recognized by local lodges, arrangements ... being now made

The order will have reached its 21st year February ... 1885 In the proclamation of Grand ... Van Valkenburg he says of this day. "The knights of this country are requested to meet ... interchange mutual congratulations over the wonderful prosperity that has marked ... career for the past twenty-one years, under the broad aegis of our tolerant and liberal constitution, commanding honor and deference at home and abroad From a membership of five ... we now have 150,000 brave and true men, with over 250 divisions of the uniform rank and 671 sections of the ... endowment rank, carrying an aggregate life insurance of over forty five millions of dollars."

The Butte Montana, papers contain interesting reports of the organization of the grand lodge of Knights of Pythias in that city last week The first lodge was established in Butte in November, ... 1879 and is now known as ... Lodge No 1 It was first instituted with eleven charter members by Brother P A. Miles, a member of Myrtle lodge No 1, of Salt Lake. Damon lodge has increased in membership that new lodges were instituted and every city or town of any importance soon claimed him to the order At present nine subordinate lodges owe allegiance to the territorial grand lodge just organized as follows Three in Butte, one in ... one in Deer Lodge, one in Benton, one in Helena, one in Miles City, one in Dillon, and the membership numbers 600 The first grand lodge convened in Butte January 14, 1885.

Masonic.

Lebanon Ba... lodge has a membership of thirty

General Louis Kossuth was made a Mason in Covenant lodge No 113, Cincinnati, Ohio

Next Tuesday evening, February 3, is the date fixed by the Masonic brethren for organizing a grand council of royal and select Masons at McMinnville

The officers of Scio lodge, No 39, for the present year are J S Morris, W M, S W Dodd, S W, N Young, J W, M C Gill, Treas., J C Johnson, Sec. D A. Holman, S D, P O. Smith, J D David Myers, S S, Robert Carey, J S W N Bayliss, tyler

Cottage Grove chapter, No 4, O. E. S., has elected the following officers for the ensuing year Mrs S M Adams, W M, Mr. G. P Adams W P Mrs Lydia Stouffer, A. M Miss Helen Adams, Sec, Miss Mattie Carey, Treas; Mrs Julia Carper, C Miss S A. Wallace, A. C; Miss Rosetta Veatch, Adah, Miss Lucy Adams, Ruth Mrs Lena Lurch, Esther, Mrs. Kate Perkins, Martha Mrs Mary Mary Martin, Electa; Mrs Harriet Wallace, warden, Mr J. C. Wallace, sentinel

Grand High Priest Comp Clark Varnum of Ohio recently very properly decided that "A master Mason having but one leg is ineligible to receive the chapter degrees." P. G. H. P. Comp Theodore S Parvin, chairman of the committee appointed on the grand high priest's address, reported against this decision, presenting a carefully written, but sophistical argument in favor of his view of making Royal Arch Masons out of fragmentary material, physically The committee on jurisprudence, however supported the grand high priest's decision and after thorough discussion, so did the grand lodge of Iowa

G. A R

The following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the national encampment, to be held at Portland Maine, in August next. General Rufus Ingalls and Colonel J S Gage Alternates George ... Sears and Prof. E. R McElroy.

The election of G A R officers, held Thursday at Grand Army hall resulted as follows E H Lamb, department commander, J C Cooper, senior vice commander H M. Gregory, junior vice commander W H Saylor, medical director, and Frank Sorry, chaplain. Mr J. C. Cooper is of McMinnville and H. M. Gregory from Astoria The following gentlemen were elected council of administration D W. Metcalf ... A Simonds E D McMasters, A. Tyler and ... Seales.

The following ladies were elected as officers of the department of Oregon Auxiliary Women's Relief corps to the G A R. President, Mrs. Ida M Babcock of Sedgwick corps No 1, senior vice commander Mrs Rosa Martin of George Wright corps No 2 junior vice commander, Mrs Hattie Cooper of Cushing corps No. 3, secretary, Mrs F A Dinsmore of Sedgwick corps No 1 treasurer, Miss Emma Crawford of Sedgwick corps No 1 chaplain, Mrs. M P. Cooper, ... corps No 3 conductor, Mrs Griswold of J W Geary corps No 4, guard, Mrs. J. A. Gould of Custer corps No 5. These officers were all installed Thursday afternoon. The exercises were public and well attended by the army men of Portland About eighty visitors from out of town were in attendance. Officers were installed by retiring Department Commander ... J Babcock

I O O F

The officers for the present term of the I. O. O F of Harbor Lodge No 34 of Scio are J. Crabtree, N G A O Smith, V G F J Villa, recording secretary R Shelton, permanent secretary M C Gill treasurer

The Odd Fellows of North Seattle seem to be alive and at work for the public good. They have established and opened for general use a very nice library, and will make constant additions to it Next winter they propose to inaugurate a course of popular lectures, which, in connection with the library, will add much to the pleasure and profit of that end of the city.

Mrs Mattie A Bridge has been lecturing in Salem for several days to large audiences. She is doing excellent work for the order and for humanity in general wherever she goes A gifted woman, she uses her talents to the advancement of the best human interests, and her work is such that she deserves and usually receives, the highest commendation from press and public Mrs Bridge will probably visit Portland ...

Independent Order Chosen Friends

Assembly No 32, the first one called this year, is in Mount February 1

Willamette Council No 1 of this city installed its officers last Tuesday evening D G C F. ... Atfield officiating ... This council has about 100 members and is in a flourishing condition.

Encouraging reports are received from the various councils throughout the state A fine council, and one rapidly increasing its membership is that located at Marshfield, having now ...

ENGLISH MAGAZINES

Brief Extracts from the Best of the Literature

Historical and Biographical Sketches Interesting Information and Occasional Anecdotes

CENTENARY OF THE LONDON TIMES

Founded on the 1st of January 1785 the *Times* has reached the hundredth year of its existence To survive to so great an age is among newspapers as it is among human beings still rarer ... in both cases, for the hundredth anniversary to be attained without trace of token of decrepitude and decay ... is but one London morning journal which ... for upward of a century, ... brimful of life and vigor, which is ... more energetic now than in ... days. ... centuries pass over its ... This is the *Morning Post* which ... founded in ..., with the title of the *Morning Post and Daily Advertiser* Other morning journals, enjoying a boundless ... and unprecedented popularity, are ... The oldest among them ... which is aged ... the youngest is the ... which is ... *The Daily Telegraph* ... the *Daily News* ... like human beings have their day and ... disappear ... seems often entirely and incomprehensibly ... the *Morning Herald* ... were, to all appearance as popular and powerful as several of ... which have survived them ... conductors were enterprising and untiring in collecting news the ablest pens of the day contributed to their columns ... to be indispensable to a large ... of the reading public and both enjoyed the favor of many advertisers when they decayed and passed away ...

THE TAILORS ...

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

General Interest to those who have been Initiated

Installation, Progress of the Various ... in the Northwest—Personal News Items.

A. O. U. W.

... lodge N... gave a grand ball at ... hall ... the ... being ... by Hope lodge last ... and will have degree work for the ...

... California has over 30 members in ... the ... having 467 ... being the amount of ... this ... the largest per ...

... of ... lodge ... A. O. U. W.: ... master, M. W.; ... M. C. Gill, ... B. ... overseer; W. F. Kellin, ... receiver; David Myers, ... Bridgford, guide; F. A. Bilyeu, I. ...; O. W.; ... P. M. W.

... lodge held ... Board met in Buf... on the 6th inst. The amount ... from grand jur... ... the benefit of the ... grand lodges of ... were a part of the supreme ... they paid ... the beneficiary fund ... more than their just proportion ... when received back by the supreme ... seventeen deaths unprovided for, ... jurisdiction in excess of their ... twenty-four assessments, and the ... and Nevada, rendered it necessary ... an assessment of forty-five cents ... member of the order, which has ac... been done.

... Louis Aufenger writes "On ... of January, 1884, the G. L. of Col... and Ariz na had eleven lodges ... members. January 1, 1885, we have ... 2495 members. Since we were ... a separate jurisdiction, ... 1884, there has been no death in ... and consequently no assessment ... what remarkable, that in a mem... or 2900 for five months there should ... s, and it suggests a problem for ... antagonists of fraternal co-operation ... solve, viz.: Taking the average age ... members to be 38 years, the cost ... $2000 in a regular company would ... a year, or $20 65 for five months; ... it would have cost these 2000 men ... have been insured in a regular com... five months alluded to now as ... been guaranteed $2,000 each for ... and it has not cost any of them a ... single order was to husband, have ... benefited and protected?"

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS

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... anniversary of the institution of the ... recognized by local lodges, arrange... now made.

... will have reached its 21st year Feb. 5. In the proclamation of Grand ... Valkenburg he says of this day ... of this country re... requested to ... exchange mutual congratulations ... wonderful prosperity that has marked ... the past twenty-one years, under ... of our tolerant and liberal con... commanding honor and deference at ... From a membership of five ... we now have 150,000 ... and true men, with over 250 di... uniform rank and 675 sections of ... rank, carrying an aggregate life ... over forty five millions of dollars."

... Montana papers contain interest... of the organization of the grand ... of Pythias in that city last ... first lodge was established in Butte ... 1879, and is now known as No. 1. It was first instituted with ... by Brother P. A. Miles, a mem... lodge No. 1, of Salt Lake. Damon ... ceased its membership that new ... instituted and every city or town ... lance soon claimed kin to the ... present nine subordinate lodges owe ... the territorial grand lodge just or... follows: Three in Butte, one in ... in Deer Lodge, one in Benton, one ... in Miles City, one in Dillon, and ... numbers 600. The first grand ... in Butte January 14, 1885.

Masonic

... Bay lodge has a membership of ...

... Louis Kossuth was made a Mason in ... lodge, No 113, Cincinnati, Ohio.

... day evening, February 3, is the date ... Masonic brethren for organizing a ... of royal and select Masons at Mc...

... of Scio lodge, No 39, for the pres... J. S. Morris, W. M.; S. W. Dodd, ... J. W.; M. C. Gill, Treas.; J. ... sec.; D. A. Holman, S. D.; P. O. ...; David Myers, S. S.; Robert Carey, ... Sayliss, tyler.

... chapter, No. 4, O. E. S., has ... following officers for the ensuing ... M. Adams, W. M.; Mr. O. P. ...; Mrs Lydia Stouffer, A. M.; Miss ..., Sec.; Miss Mattie Cates, Treas.; ...per, C.; Miss S. A. Wallace, A. C.; ... Veatch, Adah; Miss Lucy Adams, ... Lurch, Esther; Mrs. Kate Per..., Mrs. Mary Mary Martin, Electa; ... Wallace, warden; Mr. J. C. Wal...

... Priest Comp. Clark Varnum of ... very properly decided that "A ... having but one leg is ineligible ... chapter degrees." P. G. H. P. ... dore S. Parvin, chairman of the ... pointed on the grand high priest's ... rted against this decision, present... written, but sophistical argu... of his view of making Royal ... out of fragmentary material. The committee on jurisprudence, ... rted the grand high priest's de... for thorough discussion, and the ... of Iowa.

G. A. R.

... gentlemen were elected as del... national encampment to be held ... Maine, in August next: General ... and Colonel J. S. Gage. Alter... C. Sears and Prof. F. R. McElroy.

... of G. A. R. officers, held Thurs... Army hall resulted as follows: F. ... department commander, J. C. Cooper, ... commander, H. M. Gregory, junior ...; W. H. Saylor, medical direc...; ... Story, chaplain; Mr J. C. McMinn ...; and H. M. Gregory ...

The following gentlemen were ... of administration: D. W. Mat..., ... E. D. McMasters, A. Tyler ...

... ladies were elected as officers ... of Oregon Auxiliary Woman's ... the G. A. R.: President, Mrs. Ida ... Sedgwick corps No. 1, senior ...; Mrs Rosa Martin of George ... No. 2, junior vice commander, ... of Cushing corps No. 3, sec... A. Dinsmore of Sedgwick corps ...; Miss Emma ... Crawford of Sedg... chaplain, Mrs. M. P. Cooper, ... 5, conductor, Mrs. Griswold of ... corps No. 1, guard, Mrs. J. A. ... corps No. 5. These officers ... Thursday afternoon. The ex... public and well attended by the ... Portland. About eighty visitors ... were in attendance. Officers ... by retiring Department Com... Babcock.

I. O. O. F.

... for the present term of the I. O. ... lodge No. 2 of Scio are J. ... J. A. O... Smith, V. G.; F. I. Villa, ...; R. Shelton, permanent sec...; ... treasurer.

... lows of North Seattle seem to be ... work for the public good. They ... and opened for general use a ... and will make constant addi... ry, and will make constant addi... next winter they propose to inau... course of popular lectures, which, in ... the library, will add much to ... profit of that end of the city.

A. Bridge has been lecturing in ... days to large audiences. She ... rable work for the order and for ... work. ... wherever she goes. A gift... uses her talents to the advance... ... interests, and her work ... usually receives, ... from press and pub... will ... visit Portland.

... Friends ... anniversary ...

The Oregonian.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1885

ENGLISH MAGAZINES.

Brief Extracts from the Best of their Literature.

Historical and Biographical Sketches—Interesting Information and Occasional Anecdote.

CENTENNIAL OF THE LONDON "TIMES."

Founded on the 1st of January, 1785, the Times has reached the hundredth year of its existence. To survive to so great an age is as rare among newspapers as it is among human beings; still rarer is it, in both cases, for the hundredth anniversary to be attained without any trace or token of decrepitude and decay. There is but one London morning journal which, having lived for upward of a century, continues as full of life and vigor, which is even more lusty and energetic now than in earlier days, and bids fair to see succeeding centuries pass over its head. This is the Morning Post, which was founded in 1772, with the title of the Morning Post and General Advertiser. Other London morning journals, enjoying a boundless circulation and unprecedented popularity, are comparatively young. The oldest among them is the Morning Advertiser, which is aged 90, the youngest is the Standard, which is only 28; the Daily News has lived and exercised world wide influence for 39 years, the Daily Telegraph and the Daily Chronicle for 30. Newspapers, like human beings, "have their day and cease to be," and in the cases of both their disappearance seems often untimely and incomprehensible. Not many years ago the Morning Herald and the Morning Chronicle were, to all appearance, as popular and powerful as several of the contemporaries which have survived them; their conductors were enterprising and untiring in collecting news the ablest pens of the day contributed to their columns; both journals appeared to be indispensable to a large section of the reading public, and both enjoyed the favor of many advertisers; when they rapidly decayed and passed away. For many years the Morning Star twinkled brightly in the journalistic firmament, yet the light was suddenly quenched. Others, such as the Representative and the Mirror, the Constitutional, the Day, and the Hour, expired after a very short struggle for existence. Though the first number of the Times was published on the 1st of January, 1785, yet the journal was not called by its present name till the appearance of its number one thousand and fortieth number on the 1st of January, 1788. It was then no unusual thing for an established newspaper to assume a new title. For instance, the Public Advertiser, to which "Junius" contributed, was first known as the London Daily Post and General Advertiser, next as the General Advertiser, and lastly by the title which is now familiar. The Morning Post has dropped half of its original designation. For the first three years of its existence the Times was styled the Daily Universal Register. On the 21th of December, 1787, the following intimation was made to its readers: "Various reasons having occurred since the first publication of the Universal Register which render it essentially necessary to change the present title, we respectfully inform our readers that on the 1st of January next it will appear with an entire new set of features under the title of the Times." Thus, for the first title, which was "The Daily Universal Register, printed logographically, by his majesty's patent," there was substituted the following: "The Times or Daily Universal Register, printed logographically." The last numbers of the journal under its old title do not materially differ from the earlier ones under its new one, nor at the outset was there a marked superiority of the new journal over its contemporaries.—The Nineteenth Century.

THE TAILORS DID NOT LIKE IT.

In 1767 Foote had produced a burlesque, the author of which has never been discovered, entitled "The Tailors: a Tragedy for Warm Weather." Dowton announced the revival of this piece for his benefit. As the title implies, it was a satire upon the sartorial craft, and upon the bills being issued an indignation meeting was convened among the knights of the needle, who vowed to oppose the performance by might and main. Menacing letters were sent to Dowton telling him that 17,000 tailors would attend to hiss the piece and one who signed himself "Death" added that 10,000 more could be found if necessary. These threats were laughed at by the actors, but when night came it was discovered that the craft were in earnest, and that with few exceptions, they had contrived to secure every seat in the house, while a mob without still squeezed for admission. The moment Dowton appeared upon the stage there rose a hideous uproar, and some one threw a pair of shears at him. Not a word would the rioters listen to, nor would they accept any compromise in the way of changing the piece. Within howled and hissed without intermission hundreds of exasperated tailors outside howled and bellowed thousands of raging tailors, who attempted to storm the house. So formidable did the riot wax that a magistrate had to be sent for and special constables called out, but these were helpless against overwhelming odds, so a troop of Life Guards was ultimately summoned, who after making sixteen prisoners put the rest to flight.—Belgravia.

GAUL AND TEUTON, RETROGRESSIVE OR PROGRESSIVE SAVAGES.

Whereas Tacitus and other Roman writers spoke in growing terms of the Teutonic races, their remarks on the Gauls, the ancient inhabitants of France, were not only far from complimentary, but happened to touch on points on which Frenchmen are particularly sensitive. Tertullian, who was a great admirer of the Jews, is very wroth with Tacitus because he used very anti-Semitic language. He actually called Tacitus a "brawler and the greatest teller of lies." The French do not differ much from that opinion, not so much because Tacitus spoke ill of the Jews and likewise of the Gauls of Gaul, as because he spoke so well of the Germans ... The ancient classical writers dwell rather strongly on the unfavorable side of the Celtic character. It is well known how low an opinion Aristotle formed of Celtic morality. Strabo says that the Celts are simple, but proud and sensitive, fond of dress and ornaments. It is even hinted that they dyed their hair, and allowed their mustache to grow, so that it interfered with the comfort of eating and drinking ... to say that they are not malicious, but reckless, changeable, fond of innovation and never to be depended on. They are quick in their resolutions, but often inconsiderate, fond of war, brave but intolerably conceited if victorious, and quite demoralized if defeated. Polybius confirms that their first onslaught is terrible, but both Cæsar and Livy agree as to their want of steadiness and perseverance. Other Latin authors add that they are unmanageable and inclined to revolutions, and that, owing to continual factions, many are obliged to leave the country and to try their fortunes as adventurers elsewhere. Still darker colors were added by others to this picture of national depravity. The state of morality in Gaul was such that it was considered infamous for a father to be seen in company with his son before the latter had come of age. At the death of a nobleman his widow was, as a matter of course, subjected to a trial as to whether she had been the cause of her husband's death. Strabo affirms that it was their custom to cut off the heads of their enemies after a battle and to hang them on the heads of their horses ... nail them over their doors. While German scholars compound this mosaic out of all the stones that classical writers had ever thrown at the inhabitants of Gaul, French writers retaliate ... by throwing discredit on Tacitus, the supposed encomiast of the Germans, or by showing that a panegyric which Tacitus gave of the ancestors of the Teutonic race proves better than anything else that, at his time the Germans had not yet emerged from a state of the grossest barbarism, and were incapable, therefore, ... state of civilization.—... North ...

ESCAPES FROM SIBERIA.

Escapes of political and other convicts from Western Siberia are more frequent than is generally supposed, but from eastern Siberia, though often attempted, they seldom succeed. Save for convicts under sentence of penal servitude and actually immured, it is easy to evade the vigilance of the officials and get away from a convict village or settlement, but it is almost impossible to get out of the country. The immense distances to be traversed, ... climate, lack of money, ... absolute necessity of keeping to the ... roads prove ... in a very few instances insuperable obstacles to final success. It is in order to be really free, moreover, ... imperative for a fugitive not alone to pass the frontier of European Russia, but to reach some country where he runs no risk of falling into the clutches of the imperial police. Even in Germany he is liable to be recaptured, and is really safe only in England, France, or Switzerland. Hence, to make a good fight from eastern Siberia requires a conjuncture of circumstances as to render a complete escape a rare and remarkable event. But the incentives to escape are as great as the obstacles to success. No life can be more horrible than that of a political exile in the far east or the far north of Siberia. Even at Irkoutsk the mean temperature is fifty degrees below the freezing point of Reaumur; for many months of the year the sun in some parts of the country shines but two or three hours in the twenty-four and for days together darkness covers the face of the land. A man untrained to manual labor, or unacquainted with the arts of trapping and killing wild animals and collecting peltry, turned adrift in the remoter parts of Siberia, runs the risk of perishing of hunger and cold. A Russian refugee, now at Geneva, tells that, during his sojourn in eastern Siberia, he spent the greater part of the long winter in bed, using only to swallow some rancid oil, the sole food he could obtain. To escape from such a life as this a man will risk almost anything. Even incarceration in a central prison, or the penal servitude of the mines, can hardly be more terrible. The trouble is, that the way to freedom lies through western Siberia in Europe. The road south is barred by the wild tribes that haunt the frontiers of Mongolia and Manchuria, who either kill or give up to the Russians all the fugitives that fall into their hands.—The Contemporary Review.

OM MANI-PADME HUM.

The present grand Lamas of Thibet, the Talé-Lama and Pantschen-Lama are looked upon as incarnations of the personified love and immeasurable light. The Talé-Lama is the infallible head of the church, not only in Thibet, but in China and Mongolia, though he is not supreme over his co-religionists in Japan, nor do all Chinese Buddhists practically acknowledge his control. The Thibetans have further provided themselves with a double virgin in the shape of two saintly queens, while the Chinese Buddhists (most of whom, be it said, are also followers of Confucius) have another virgin of their own. The worship of this Chinese virgin, Kwan-non, the goddess of mercy, is highly popular in Japan, and Miss Bird gives an interesting account of her temple in Asakusa. We can hardly read the description of her services in the Japanese temples, and in the cathedral at Lhassa, in Thibet, without wondering what Buddha would have thought of his so-called votaries with their rosaries, their numberless images, their bells and holy water. So marvelous is the external resemblance of Lamaism and northern Buddhism to the rites of the Roman Catholic church that Peres Huc and Gabet, French missionaries who visited Thibet about forty years ago, believed that Tsong Kaba, the Lamaist reformer of A. D. 1400, must have learned many of the ceremonies from a Christian teacher. These excellent fathers had, however, very simple ways of solving difficulties. Far from disbelieving the miraculous powers claimed by the Lamas, they attributed them to the aid of the devil, who, they thought, trusted in this way to uphold the Buddhist faith. The supernatural powers, trances and miracles of the northern Buddhist monks are phenomena which cannot now be discussed. Similar trances were not unknown to the ancients, and the marvel performed, or said to be formed, by the trained have been emulated by modern spiritualism. Mme Blavatsky, the western exponent of Theosophist Buddhism, has not, I fear, come unscathed through the ordeal of the nineteenth-century incredulity, and, perhaps, the whole question had better be referred to the Psychical society, who may decide for us whether we are to believe in a complete victory of mind over matter, a superior kind of conjuring, or in the black art suggested by MM. Huc and Gabet. Yet these missionaries saw at least one custom in Lhassa which they regarded with feelings akin to envy. In the evening, just as day declines, Thibetans stay business, and, meeting together, form themselves into groups and chant their prayers in an undertone. These prayers, they tell us, vary according to the season of the year, but the prayer repeated on the rosary is always the same, Om mani padme hum. Om, the Hindu expression of profound religious conviction; mani, the gem, the emblem of perfection; padme, lotus of padma, the lotus, the emblem of Buddha; hum, the expression of desire. Mr. Rhys Davids expounds this to mean, "The self-creative force is in the kosmos." Pere Huc, "Oh, may I attain perfection so to be absorbed in Buddha, Amen." In any case it appears to be an aspiration of belief in, and desire of, the everlasting rest of the Buddhist Nirvana.—...

TEACHING DICKENS AND LEECH HOW TO DANCE.

One year, before a Twelfth Night dance, when Charles Dickens' two daughters were quite tiny girls, he took it into his head that they must teach him and his friend John Leech the polka. The lessons were begun as soon as the idea was conceived, and continued for some time. It must have been rather a funny sight to see the two small children teaching those two men. Mr. Leech was over six feet—to dance, all four as solemn and staid as possible. As in everything he undertook, so in this instance did Charles Dickens throw his whole heart in the dance. No one could have taken more pains than he did, or have been more eager and anxious or more conscientious about steps and time than he was. And often, after the lesson was over, he would jump up and have a practice by himself. When the night of the party came both the small dancing mistresses felt anxious and nervous. I know that the heart of one beat very fast when the moment for starting off arrived. But both pupils acquitted themselves perfectly, and were the admiration of all beholders. Sir Roger de Coverley was always the finale to these dances, and was a special favorite of Charles Dickens, who kept it up as long as possible, and was as unflagging in his dancing enthusiasm as was his own Fezziwig. This—The Cornhill Magazine.

HOW TO REGAIN A LOST VOICE.

A broken down old German actor at ... induced Caroline Bauer to appear at a performance announced for his benefit. On the appointed day, however, she had completely lost her voice from the effects of a severe cold, and the poor man was in despair, since his tickets had been sold entirely on the strength of the promised appearance of the Berlin actress, and if she failed him he would be required to refund the money the greater part of which was already expended. He had a wife and many children, would she not, ... pity for them, try his remedy for hoarseness? It was a very severe one, ... only Russian for a delicate lady, but—" "And the remedy?" "Well, you must let ... whole quart of scalding hot beer pass slowly and uninterruptedly down your throat." "Is that all?" "No there is something more, honored fraulein," said Dolle, timidly, "before drinking it you must hold a tallow candle—good thick one, four to the pound—in the boiling beer, and stir it about till nothing but the wick is left." The kind-hearted actress shuddered, but consented to swallow the nauseous draught, and by evening had completely recovered her voice.—Fortnightly Review.

DRAWING DRAFTS ON THE FUTURE.

A man in China endowed with much forethought can make some provision for his own future comfort. The priests have considerately organized a bank for the spirit world. To this the provident may remit large sums during their lifetime, and can draw on the bank as soon as they reach the dark country. The ... priests periodically announce their intention of remitting money on a certain day, and invite all who have any to deposit to bring it. All who feel doubtful of the generosity of their next heirs accordingly come and buy from the priests as much as they can afford of the tinfoil paper money which is current among the spirits. It is an excellent investment as for a handful of brass cash altogether worth about one penny, they will receive several ..., the boat-shaped blocks of silver looking tinfoil, bearing a spirit value of about $100. Paper houses, furniture, and clothes may in like manner be purchased and stored for future use in the happy spirit-land. ... Whether the depositor probably ... engaged ... has invested his little savings ... in his precious rubbish in the celestial bank ... the priest ... as commission. For this the priest gives a written receipt. All the ... bamboo ... and ... When all the depositors have made their payments, the priests with several ... round the boat, chanting some incantation, then simultaneously set fire to both ends, and the paper fabric vanishes in a flash of flame. The priests hand the depositors keep their certificates with all care, and give them to some trustworthy person to burn after their decease, who can on the said certificates will reach them safely in the dark world, and they can draw their money as required. All this seems to be ... implicitly believed by a whole great nation, who in all other respects are probably the most ... shrewd business people in the whole world. Such is the strange power of a groveling superstition.—The Leisure Hour ...

THE CALVADOS PEASANT.

As a rule the Calvados peasant is remarkably abstemious, though not trifling trencherman on the momentous occasion of a christening, first communion or wedding feast. But for daily fare he snatches a piece of ... at the cask, with a crust of pan-brie to break his morning fast, and sits down contented at 11 o'clock or thereabouts, to a dish of his chpot, whose chief ingredients consist of cabbage and soaked bread, enriched by a few spoonsful of sour cream. After the day's work he sups more at leisure, in the open air, season and weather permitting, surrounded by his people, always excepting the busy milkmaid, who is calling to her herd far below in the dusky valley. Sunlight has vanished for an hour or more when the good man takes his seat, wiping a toil-worn brow, yet river and sky still tremble in the clear afterglow, finds pipe to each other, and in the distance a chorus of frogs take up their solitary note and sound it over and over again with a cadence curiously wild and sweet. Pere Jolivert hastens to slake his thirst at the lip of the cool earthen cider jug, while his bonne femme serves platter of boiled beef and cabbage, and each one drawing from his pocket a sharp clasp knife, proceeds to cut for himself substantial morsels of that pain-brie which forms the staple food at every meal, and is consumed in prodigious quantities. It is usually of home manufacture, for the well equipped farmstead always includes a big-chimneyed oven house at the foot of the orchard, where once a month or so farm master and men turn to with a will, mixing, with the least moisture possible, a due proportion of rye, wheat and maize, and kneading stoutly under the wooden ... The mammoth loaves, shaped like overgrown sea biscuits or sometimes in hollow rings the size of life buoys, are generally sour in flavor (not, in fact, considered a disadvantage) and always excessively flat through loss of salt. But fortified by a stock of such goodly loaves, and with cider on tap, our hearty peasant feels himself equal day after day the skies lower dark and forbidding.—The English Illustrated Magazine.

THE BIRTH OF MODERN ITALIAN ROMANCE.

The reason why novel writing, in the modern sense, has been later to blossom in Italy than in other cultured European states, must be sought in yet one other cause besides the political, and that is the nature of the Italian written language, which was not that spoken of the people, and was therefore ill adapted as a vehicle in which to convey a record of their doings. It is, indeed, only quite recently, with the unity of Italy, the introduction of compulsory education, and universal military service, that Italian—i. e., Tuscan—is being learned and spoken throughout the peninsula. Until then each province, almost each town, had its own dialect, which in some cases so nearly assumed the proportions of a language that the speaker of Zanese—that is to say, Genoese, with its Arab and Spanish affinities—would not understand the speaker of say Sardinian, the nearest survival to ancient Latin yet spoken on the globe. To this day it is only in Tuscany that Italian is the common speech. For the benefit of the stranger or visitor from other parts of Italy, the inmates of the city will speak Italian, but it often comes with difficulty from their lips, and when left alone they relapse into their familiar native dialect. The final disappearance of this peculiarity is of course a mere question of time, probably of but one generation. Still, the novelist has had to reckon with this factor, and has been hampered by it. If not born a Tuscan, he often himself commanded the Italian language with difficulty, and hence has arisen a certain stiffness and angularity of style peculiarly fatal when it appears in fictitious literature whose mechanism, so to speak, should above all run smoothly and imperceptibly. A leading Italian author told a friend of ours that to this day he never ventures to write a page without turning to his "Fanfani" (the Italian Stormonth) to see if he may use a word or not. Now Fanfani, no doubt, is somewhat of a purist, and the very newest contemporary writers of Italy refer to him but little, to judge from the Gallicisms and neologisms they permit themselves.—Blackwood's Magazine.

ABOUT WOMEN

Only one woman editor flourishes in Georgia, Miss Ella J. Forth, and she illuminates the Carnesville Register.

The empress of Austria is devoted to horseback riding and early rising, and believes in homeopathy and shampooing.

Mrs. Mary Howitt, the famous wife of ... also famous in literature, still lives, at the age of 85 years, in her Tyrolese home.

Miss Kate Field, Miss Julia Thompson and Miss Emily Faithfull, the latter in the British isles, are lecturing on the Mormon problem.

Mrs. Black, the wife of William Black, novelist, has preserved the original manuscripts of "Madcap Violet" and "MacLeod of Dare," to hand down as heirlooms to her children.

Elizabeth Evans, immortalized as Dinah Morris by George Eliot in her novel of "Adam Bede," is to have a memorial chapel at Wicksworth, where Dinah used to preach.

Rosa Bonheur has entirely recovered her health and has announced a grand work entitled "Les Batteurs de Grains." No sooner spoken of than bought; the price, £12,000.

That it is understood one of the queen's bridal gifts to Princess Beatrice will be the pearls of the late Lady Otho Fitzgerald, which were privately bought by her majesty for £20,000.

Mrs. William Mahone of Virginia is now prominent in the Peru American colony, and events point to the near future time when her husband can migrate thitherward for permanent settlement.

Olga Lialka was the first woman to receive an order for interior decorations in competition with men. She decorated a theater in Berlin in a masterly manner. One of her pictures has been secured for the New Orleans exposition.

By her marriage the Princess Beatrice will become sister-in-law to the prince of Bulgaria, and, curiously, sister-in-law to her own niece, the daughter of the Princess Alice, who is married to the elder brother of Beatrice's betrothed.

The bill to extend the parliamentary franchise to English women, which stood for second reading in December 9, was postponed owing to the adjournment of the house of commons. Mr. Woodall has set it down for Wednesday, March 4.

One of the richest women in Europe is the unfortunate Carlotta, ex-empress of Mexico, whose personal expenditures are small, while the interest on her large fortune every year is of itself a fortune. She has brothers who will inherit her estate.

Boston still laments that it costs more to hear Mlle. Nevada in Boston than it did to hear Grisi, Mario, Badiali and Susini in one opera in the Boston theater, thirty years ago, Jan 15, 1855; but the polite papers refrain from saying that she is worth less.

Mrs. Caroline Brooks, whose "butter bust, entitled 'The Sleeping Iolanthe,'" was one of the wonders of the Centennial exposition, has for some years been pursuing a course of serious study, and it is said, has successfully cultivated an unquestionable talent shown by the dairy design. She is now said to be in Washington making sketches for a portrait bust of the late Thurlow Weed.

Feminine beauty and culture consumed at Vassar college last year 2,000 clams, 100 gallons of oysters, 13,154 pounds of fresh meat, 40,000 quarts of milk, 104 quarts of pickles and 157 gallons of apple sauce. The cost of running the college was $101,10..., and the receipts $152,..., a surplus of nearly $10,000 ... provided for from the endowment fund. Of the ... students, 107 belonged to New York.

Miss Anna Dickinson, after a long rest in the lovely Wyoming valley, where the home of her mother is situated, has resumed her readings, beginning at the north and traveling south and southwest. Her greatest recent successes have been obtained from her finely dramatic impersonation of Joan of Arc, and readings from her own book, "A Ragged Register," which made a hit on its publication, is being ... and adapted to public reading. Miss Dickinson has fully regained her health and loses the bright and picturesque ... Anna ... age.

Speaking of the comparative ability of men ... the treasury department, says: "A man will ... a note system ... and detect ... imperfect engraving ... vignette ... wrong ... A woman ... gets up a note ... 'Because it is,' she ... and she is right ... in it."

Women's rights have ... gained a point in New York. Chief Justice ... decided that ... notary's seal ... the form ... It was urged that this notary public, being a woman, was ineligible to public office and therefore could not legally perform the functions of a notary. ... the duties of the office.

The women of Great Britain have determined to recognize in some special way the valuable services rendered by the late Mr. Fawcett to the advancement of the social and political interests of their sex. The precise form which the testimonial of gratitude will take has not been fully determined. Upon, but the probabilities are that it will assume the shape of a tablet, with medallion portrait, to be placed in Westminster abbey. It is proposed to make the memorial popular by taking up only small subscriptions. Lady Goldsmid is treasurer of the fund.

THE GENTLER SEX.

Matters of Interest to the Wives, Mothers and Sisters of the Land

A Woman's Gracefulness—What One Woman Did—Some New Ideas in Fashions

George Sand says the charm of women for a very young man is in the delicious mystery of their robes. There is, however, a key to the secret. It is the walk, the pose, the smile, the corner of the eye. There was never a more fascinating woman in Paris than Mlle Pierson, the actress. This is how Alexandre Dumas describes her:

"None of those who were present can ever forget the impression produced by the entrance of Mlle Pierson, with her lovely, luxuriant hair, which appears as if made of woven sunbeams, her large, china-blue eyes with their metallic luster sparkling under the regular arches of her eyebrows like flashes of lightning playing over a frozen lake, her lips moist and red as cayenne pepper, and her smile curled up on the left side, revealing her white, regular teeth that appeared made rather for biting than for kissing. On her black dress, with its long train, scarfs and ribbons of bright colors glistened with fire and gold, like those beautiful fulgurations of light that play down the limbs of young deer and lend an appearance of so much suppleness to their motions. Her bared neck and shoulders sparkled with diamonds. There were no rubies, no sapphires, no emeralds to break the clear white uniformity of this mysterious being, that appeared to be composed from the last transparencies of the moon and the first glow of the early dawn. Her black gloves, half reaching to the elbow, made her hands and wrists seem even more delicately modeled than they are. Add to this a graceful, undulating walk, a musical voice, although always pitched in the same key in order to appear as inscrutable as her face, a vague, restless look, as if on the perpetual search for ... enemy, at whose approach the look suddenly became fixed and seemed to pierce right through any spot where it happened to rest."

WHAT ONE WOMAN DID

About three years ago a young woman in one of our eastern cities, unmarried, and with no close family ties, looked about in the world for some helpful work to do. Near her lived a deaf and dumb child, a little girl with speaking, intelligent eyes.

Her parents were not able to send her to the asylum. Her kind-hearted neighbor became very much attached to the child, studied the German method of oral teaching for the dumb, and brought little Mary every day to her home to try to impart it to her.

The child placed her hand on her teacher's throat, and bringing her face close to hers, learned first to inhale and expel the air. Thus each sound of every letter and word was taught by sight in the same manner.

The pupil followed the motion of the speaker's lips and replied in the same mechanical way. One deaf and dumb child after another joined little Mary at her task until the school numbered seventy-eight pupils, with nine teachers. The infinite patience required in this training is almost inconceivable. But the progress is rapid.

Three years have passed since the opening of the school, and the pupils have acquired all that a child could learn in its nursery and primary school—to speak, read, write and understand the first four rules of arithmetic. The school is free.

Its work, so far, has been to make of these creatures, who were little better than animals, active, intelligent human beings, and this work is due to one earnest, kindly woman.—Youth's Companion.

CHOOSING A HUSBAND

A girl if she cannot always choose can always refuse and generally her difficulty is this—it is evident that this man is making love to me. I do not love him, but I think I might do so if I choose. Shall I choose or shall I forbear? It is here that the power of choice comes in and it is here that the voice of prudence must be heard, if it is to be heard at all. In such circumstances a girl will act wisely if she pays considerable attention to the general opinion which in nine cases out of ten is held of the gentleman in question by his professional brethren or his business acquaintances. It is, in short, not the man who is agreeable among women, but he who is well liked by his own sex, who is the man who is well liked by his own sex, who is the man to choose as a husband. There are certain persons, however, of the opposite sex who are almost as good judges of a man's disposition as those of his own, and they are his sisters. A girl can always tell how a man stands with his sisters, and if they are really fond of him she may feel almost sure that he will make a good husband. A mother of course, always speaks well of her son; it is not what she says of him but ... that is to be looked up ...

OUR SCHOOL CHILDREN

If there is any one point upon which people agree in the wide and vexed question of what pertains to woman's proper sphere it is that she should have the proper care of her children. Bodies, minds and souls, they are entrusted to her, and her bodies, minds and souls does she keep watch and ward, until death releases her from her labor of love. Nay, who shall say that even then her task is ended?

How nobly and well these burdens are borne is shown in the lives of men and women to-day, who if questioned as to whom they owe the best of what they are and have, would answer, "My mother." It seems cruel to add another increase on one of these burdens, and such a course could not be justified, were it not true that to allow her to have a duty to her children in performing would be much greater cruelty to a true mother.

The point to which this is the preface is in the ... of a mother's duty to the schools. It is to be feared that most of the ... mothers heave a sigh of relief when the door has ... shut behind the children in the morning, and they are "off for school," safe and out of the way for some hours at least, and leaving freedom behind them for some of the thousand and one things which have been claiming for attention so long.

"What are they? That's all right, isn't it? You can't surely expect us to go and teach the schools?"

"All right." Well that is a problem which is to be demonstrated. You take for granted that it is so, but how much do you really know about the matter? Rev. E. E. Hale, in a recent Sunday evening lecture on our public schools before a Boston audience, said he could venture to assert that there are not five persons in the audience, outside of any teachers or other closely interested persons possibly present, who knew by sight or name either one of two of the members of the school committee. Yet this committee of twenty-four persons, presided over by the mayor, determined the theory and conduct of the city's schools of this board some ten or twelve, perhaps, were properly qualified for their position, but the rest were ward politicians, rewarded in this way for political work for their party or superiors in office. Men in this capacity assist judgment on the expenditure of over a million and a half dollars which are ... Before ... fifteen hundred. And this state of things is not confined to the one city cited above. In other cities and the country districts throughout the state, in other states all over the land, we see the same sort of thing—the schools run by politics and in the interest of politicians. No wonder that the question is to whether our public school system can be considered a failure is an open one, and often brought up for discussion.

The remedy lies in the hands of women. The mothers and big sisters and old maid aunties ... the ... and—

"Vote!" asks someone in alarm. ... Massachusetts ... women ... a sensible ... ask for your ... voice ... in school matters, or ... the ... is allowed ... on the subject. ... for it ... perfectly feasible. ... Why not ... to the good of the schools ... their ... think ...

But some will read this column to whom the ... school suffrage has been granted or not ... given. If such will only examine the ... and ... see the pressing need of good ... in this direction, they will always ask for ... the right to be heard, more earnestly and effectively. ... to talk to some quiet ... brother or friend, who ... you some ... through that ballot. This would ... and large towns, where ... why you ... just can't ... things if you would. Put your ... to your husband ... you ... long ... when ... I ... Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Southland ... a few other neighbors and they have decided to keep you company. They may not let you vote, but as a nation we believe in free speech, and nothing can hinder your giving your views on any matter under discussion. And who does not know that in nine cases out of ten the mother's opinion is worth more than the father's on school or any other matter that touches the interests of the children?

THE REASON WHY.

One of the principal reasons why so many healthy girls become invalid women is owing to the mistaken ideas and restraint of the mother. When the girl is young she romps and plays and tumbles about the floor without restraint and is healthy. In most instances much too soon, long dresses are put on and the girl is put under a double restraint, and is expected to at once become a lady. Hampered by her clothing, which prevents the free action of the muscles of the body, or if she indulges in any childish plays, or if seen by the mother in any but an upright position, is told that such conduct is not ladylike and only suitable for boys, she soon begins to think she must not bend her body, and must keep constantly in an upright position except when asleep. The result of this teaching is, the supports of the internal organs are weakened. The muscles of the back not being used become weak and relaxed, and she stoops forward; immediately stays are provided to take the place of the muscles. The shoulders begin to droop forward; shoulder braces are at once put on to supply the place of the muscles provided by nature to hold them in their proper position. Thus relieved from all action, they soon become relaxed and useless. Thus nature is supplanted by art until the poor girl becomes more a composition of steel, whalebone and rubber, than of muscle, flesh and blood. By this time her mental education is finished, and the proud mother is enabled to introduce to the world an accomplished lady, and at the same time a weak, dependent, invalid woman.—Ex.

THE WOMAN WHO WORKS AT HOME

I notice, says a Chicago lady, that in all of this talk about what is designated as women's labor the every-day routine work of the housekeeper is ignored. There is no reference to the work of the women whose lives are passed in home-making and home-keeping. They are not considered as active workers. They are regarded as a negative non-productive class. Yet the profession of the housekeeper is regarded as the most natural and proper avocation of women. There is no other trade so complex. None more difficult. Add to this the cares of motherhood and what else can a woman engage in which will as completely absorb every energy of which she is capable? To be a good housewife and mother is by no means the occupation of an idler. Perhaps my notions are obsolete, but I think the woman who creates a comfortable home and raises children worthy manhood and womanhood, is the noblest work of god, and is quite as much of a producer as the woman who writes a book, invents some machine or follows a profession.—Chicago News.

A BALLROOM TOILET

A handsome ballroom toilet for a young married lady consists of a long, square-cut train of cream satin and plain skirt of rich gold brocade this is cut out in wide shallow tabs with a box-plait of satin below. At the top of each slit are small marabout feathers, all spotted and sparkling with gold. From the sides of the waist hang sash ends of ribbon, which are loosely tied up on the front of the skirt and fall in long loops to its edge. The low-pointed bodice is prettily trimmed with a shaped-out full bertha of old lace studded with gold-headed pins. On the right of the basque there is also a pouf of the golden tipped feathers. A second costume is of black beaded tulle and black satin worked with jet leaves, the front of the skirt being entirely covered with embroidery and bordered with a heavy ruching of satin. The water-fall back is of close-gathered tulle thickly sewed with small loops of cut beads. Down each side of the skirt are sharp tongues of black satin with ribbon bows placed at the points, and about the hips is a short festooned scarf. A striking black velvet gown has the back cut in one, en princesse, and is made with a very long train edged with a frilling of lace. The front of the skirt is shaped at the edge, the pointed tabs being beaded with butterflies of jet and everywhere bordered with lace. Beneath the tabs is a narrow box-plaiting of velvet. The bodice is pointed in front at the waist, and is much mixed with lace at the neck and sleeves. A jabot of lace mixed with jet butterflies is arranged on the chest.—Art ... Cue.

SOME FASHION NOTES

At ... very elegant German redoute, a tall slender blonde wore a dress of black velvet, with a full white lace waistcoat, which was barred across with black velvet straps fastened by tiny diamond buttons. No flowers or other ornaments were worn, except a diamond arrow in her hair.

A novel idea is now given for the adjustment of other jeweled lace pin or brooch, which, as the very latest caprice ... is fastened at the back of the gown, this only when the bodice fastens behind. Just here it would be well to say that previous to lacing gowns they should first be securely closed with five or six strong hooks; this takes the stress off the laces and also spares many an ungraceful and careless looking sight.

At a roller skating exhibition the other evening a lovely young girl wore a dress of amber corded silk, kilt-pleated above a four inch ruffle of the same fabric set on in box pleats. With this was worn a jaunty cutaway French guard coat of black velvet, lined with royal cardinal and edged all round with pleatings of cardinal satin, which showed some inches beyond the edge of the long panel fronts. There was a full Fedora vest of the amber satin, which showed in fine contrast against the black velvet coat, and the draping in the back was caught up with royal cardinal satin ribbons. A Turkish fez of dark red velvet completed the costume.

Silver and gold flowers blossom out upon the airy tinted tulles and silk muslin worn for ball toilets this season. ... silver ... to match is the garniture for these. ... mothers ... and spangles are also used for embroidering some of the more expensive dancing dresses of India gauze, the price for these toilets being quite above the reach of the ordinary purse.

Exquisite light-colored veilings and other fine all wool fabrics in evening shades are brought out for dresses for young girls, the tucked or kilted skirts being of these materials, and the corsage and tunic being of Ottoman or satin of a similar shade, with the surface dotted with tufted chenille of a much deeper shade. The laces worn with such toilets are either Oriental, Valenciennes or Newport point.

Costly embroidered satins and velvets in small designs are much used for opera bonnets this winter. Upon a Puritan model lately shown the crown which consisted of cream-white velvet, was wrought with beetles in fine gold thread picked out with gold. The brim was edged with pearl beads, and faced with pink velvet. A cluster of drooping ostrich tips half covered the crown in front and the strings were of cream satin, with narrow ones of pink velvet to tie inside.

The hair is now arranged in every fashion to suit the features and general style. Many who dragged their hair up and found how ill it became them, have taken it down from its pinnacle, and look once more like ordinary mortals. They have discovered that suitability, ..., is the grand desideratum. Where the ... the low, the "Langtry" style yet leads, and where the coronet coiffure is becoming, the ... coils, run through with jewel-headed pins, is most generally adopted for full dress occasions.

There is a growing preference for garnets. Until recently these stones were regarded as ... old fashioned. To wear with low necked dresses a network of garnet colored beads is mounted on velvet ribbon of the same hue; there are long untrimmed ends to tie at the back of the neck. When ties are disliked the neckband forms a wide collar, fastened by a garnet clasp. Occasionally a fringe of garnet beads is added, or interlaced festoons of the beads droop from the throat band. The hair is studded with small pins mounted with garnets, and all the ... jewelry should correspond even to the ... garnet beadwork upon the slipper tip. The richest use we have noticed of the garnet beading was upon a superb wrap of dark wine colored velvet, this lined with very dark red satin and densely worked with a very elaborate pattern down the fronts, upon the deep cape collar and the close sleeves. The wrap fitted the figure snugly, and was shaped with a waterfall back, ... straight pleats ... to ... each side.

A rich evening toilet for a brunette is made of white satin ... with fine gold ... The dress is ... trimmed ... and laced down the back with ... The front breadths are ... forming panels which are filled with ... satin, with fan-pleatings, ... of the gold satin set between each panel. These pleatings are ... varied with lace, and so also is the ... which borders the foot of the entire skirt, this also of gold satin, laid in fan pleatings. There is a full drapery of the satin festooned upon the back of the skirt, and the pointed bodice is cut with a "wasp" ... front, and garnished with cascades of ... and a cluster of Jacque and Isabella roses.

An immense importation of figured stuffs is ... ... for costumes and mantles, ... which are dark amber and ... ... of finest quality, in these or ... effects, being figured with brilliantly ... blossoms and foliage, and formed of plush, velvet or chenille. Some of the designs of the most expensive materials are exceedingly novel, and show a very artistic mingling of a number of rich but contrasting colors.

... the address of ... ten ... to ... the ... best ... to circulate in the east.

WANTS.

INFORMATION WANTED of AUGUSTUS HATTEN, who left Marseilles ... September, 1884, to go west ... information ... will be thankfully received ... Address Mrs MARY J HATTEN ...

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

HELP WANTING GOOD PLACES WOMEN'S room, MRS. PEARO ...

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS TRIMMER AT ... Front st ...

HELP GOOD PLACES FOR SCANDINAVIAN women's room Mrs. Flato ...

FOR SALE

NOTICE—HARDWARE BUSINESS FOR SALE. A well established hardware store ... in Southern Oregon ... will be disposed of on favorable terms. For particulars inquire of A. H. CANNER, attorney at law, No ... First street, in this city.

HARNESS SHOP FOR SALE—A GOOD business ... place ... for ... Independence ... stock ... For particulars write to LEONARD & LEONARD, Independence, Or.

FOR SALE—PLANING MILL & SASH & DOOR Factory. Everything in first class running order ... good ... together with the building and unexpired lease of ground, factory now in operation ... To a person who understands the business a rare bargain. Apply in person or by letter to WM HOWE ...

FOR SALE—THE STEAM SCHOONER EMMA Hume. Dimensions of hull and machinery as follows:

Length 125 feet
Breadth 27 feet
Depth of hold 10 feet
Registered tonnage 180
Actual carrying capacity ... tons.

MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

One compound engine 12x20 high pressure ... low pressure, two marine boilers ... This vessel is new and will carry ... will sail at ... 10 miles per hour, cost not less than $... will be sold at a much less figure.

For further information apply to JAMES LOTAN, Trustee, Portland Or

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE CORNER LOT IN ... Tibbetts addition to East Portland at a bargain. FRAME & CO ... First st ...

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME QUARTER BLOCK ... Apply ... J. P. Q. ... Washington ...

LITTLE HOMES 5 & 10 ACRE TRACTS OF land within 2 miles of the city limits of East Portland ... Also ... HARRISON & OATMAN, No 7 Stark street, Portland.

FOR SALE AT 20 PER CENT LESS THAN ITS value, 1700 acres of prairie, all improved. Inquire of C. B. MOORES, Salem.

FARM FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in Yamhill county. If you mean business call at our office and we will go with you to see it. CREIGHTON & CO, Real Estate Agts, ... Stark.

A HOUSE AND LOT FOR $125 IN COWAN'S ADDITION to the town of La Camas, W. T. La Camas is the best located and busiest town on the Columbia river. New comers are invited to come and see for themselves how cheaply they can secure a home. R. T. COWAN

MISCELLANEOUS.

REMOVAL—TATUM & BOWEN'S MACHINE Depot will, about Feb. 1st 1885 occupy the stores ... and ... Front street between Stark and Oak. Where they will carry a full line of Saw Mill Machinery, ... A. L. HILDRETH, A...

THE ARRIGONI—MRS. ARRIGONI HAS leased the upper portion of ... building, N. W. corner Third and B... and will open the same in February 1st. Thanking old friends for past patronage, a continuance is solicited for the new house ...

EDUCATIONAL—FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH, practical and pleasant lessons, conversation a specialty by a lady of experience with reference. Address ... care Oregonian ...

A. FRANCIS, PROFESSIONAL TUNER AND repairer of Pianos, Pipe and Reed Organs. Orders left at ... music store or residence, 20 ...

ROOFS, ROOFS! REMEMBER ... Roofing ... Orders solicited and satisfaction guaranteed ...

MME MIZLAH, THE EMINENT REVEALER and fortune teller, the Le Normand of America ... noted clairvoyant ... Third ...

ROBERTS OUTFIT FARRIER AND HORSE shoer at the corner of ... and Seventh ... also ... horse shoeing ...

STONE'S CANDIES ... First st.

ORANGES, LEMONS, LIMES, CHESTNUTS, ... Fish ...

A. J. WEBER & CO. CIGAR MANUFACTURERS ... Portland ... Factory No. ...

NEW STORE KWONG ON & CO ... Alder and Morrison ... general Chinese merchandise, also contractors for Chinese labor.

MADAME BELL, THE FORTUNE TELLER ... Washington street ...

WM GORDNER & CO PRACTICAL PLUMBERS, gas and steam fitters. Hot water heating a specialty. Corner Third and Alder sts, Portland.

ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS

H. HAWGOOD, CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, Tabbe Building, 29 Washington st Portland Oregon

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SAM J GORMAN—MERCHANDISE BROKER manufacturers agent, ... First st ...

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L. SILBERSTEIN & CO WHOLESALE DEALERS, 143 Front street.

SADDLERY

R. SHERLOCK SADDLERY HARNESS HARDware 74 Front st Portland O

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WILZINSKI BROS & CO WHOLESALE DEALERS in fine cigars 131 Front st Portland, branch of Sutro ... Lachman & Co San Francisco

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS

SNELL HEITSHU & WOODARD ESTABLISHED ... Portland Or

INSURANCE

THE THAMES & MERSEY MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve fund, in addition	£375,000
Deposit in Oregon	£10,000

Agency in Portland at No 5 First street.

... SCHAYER, Agt.

THE OREGON

Fire and Marine Insurance Co.

OF PORTLAND, OR.

Capital paid up	$270,100 00
Cash Assets	266,875 94

M. W. FECHHEIMER, President
M. S. BURRELL, Vice President
EDWARD HALL, Secretary

PRINCIPAL OFFICE—... STARK ST

Union Insurance Company OF SAN FRANCISCO

FIRE AND MARINE.

Capital - - - $750,000.

BRANCH OFFICE FOR OREGON, North side Stark bet Front & First, Portland. JAMES S. REED, Agent.

F. V. ANDREWS, General Insurance Agent, 9 FIRST ST

Phenix Insurance Company BROOKLYN, N Y

American Steam Boiler Ins. Co, NEW YORK

IMPERIAL, LONDON, NORTHERN and QUEEN Insurance Companies of London & Liverpool

Deposit in Oregon $200,000

John Folley ... COBHILL & MAC...

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LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT.

JOHN SLAVICH, THE POPULAR RESTAURATEUR

...

Allen's Brain Food arrests all involuntary discharges, removes mental despondency and restores wonderful power to the generative organs. $1 for $5. Drug gists or by mail from J. H. Allen, ...

VARICOCELE Painless sure cure. Book free. Civiale Agency, 160 Fulton St., N. Y.

NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS EN SUITE OR single in private family. 223 Ninth st. between Main and Salmon.

LARGE FRONT ROOM ALSO SINGLE ROOM to let, furnished in private family ... References required.

PLEASANT SUNNY ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING, including bay window ... Apply at 116 Fourth st.

FOR RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR OFFICES or light housekeeping. Apply O & W M S Bank ...

FOR RENT—ONE OF THE MOST DESIRABLE offices in Portland being situated on First street, near Stark ... For particulars apply to G. CLASS ... cor Fourth ...

3 NICE UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOMS SUITable for housekeeping or offices. ... First st ...

FOR RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with privilege of bath. Northwest corner of ... and ...

TO LET—ONE FURNISHED ROOM IN DESIRable residence location, price moderate. 161 Taylor st, corner Last Park.

FOR RENT—LARGE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms with fire, bath and gas from $ upward. ... Oak st, bet Third and Fourth.

HOUSEKEEPING ROOMS—FURNISHED COMplete ... flats or as many as desired, also furnished rooms ... single. 72 First st ...

SOUTH AND EAST FRONT ROOMS FURNISHed, en suite $17, single $8 ... unfurnished suite $7 per month. Also rooms furnished complete for housekeeping in the fire-proof building, 73 First cor Columbia.

THE RAYMOND HOUSE, 80 FIRST STREET, nearly opposite the St. George Hotel, fire-proof ... best ... lodging house in ...

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS FOR RENT—... excellent to street cars. Inquire at 334 Morrison st, corner Pacific.

TO LET HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS. APPLY AT West Park st ...

THE 3-STORY BRICK HOTEL AT EUGENE IS offered for rent ... For terms address CHAS. BAKER, proprietor, Eugene City, Or.

FOR RENT—A DWELLING HOUSE ON Water street ... and Hooker ... Inquire of J. ... & CO ...

FOR RENT—NEW HOUSE WITH MODERN IMprovements ... F. W. GILLETTE, 2 Stark street.

FOR RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE STORE S W cor 6 and Thirteenth street. Inquire of T. J. O'BRIEN, 8 First street.

BOARD AND ROOMS

WARM, PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD ... Sixth st ... Also table board ...

FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE OR EN SUITE with or without board at 182 E. Park st.

SPECIAL NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HITHERTO EXISTING between Geo Pope and W. S Redding doing business under the firm name and style of Pope & Redding, has terminated on the 1st day of January, 1885. Geo Pope will continue the business at the Oregon Wool Exchange warehouse, Terminal block. Portland, Or., Jan. 1 1885. GEO POPE.

All outstanding debts now due and to become due to the late firm of Pope & Redding will be collected by Geo Pope, who alone is authorized to receipt for the same. GEO POPE, W. S. REDDING.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS—A MEETING of the stockholders of the Northwest Publishing Co. will be held at ... Saturday, Feb. 21, 1885.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the undersigned in the city of Portland, Oregon under the firm name of Bayer & Stauch is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Chas. Stauch retiring therefrom. The business hereafter will be conducted by J. C. Bayer who will collect all sums ... and pay all accounts of the late firm. J. C. BAYER, CHARLES STAUCH. Jan 28 1885.

AN ADJOURNED ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Oregon Fire and Marine Insurance Company will be held at the office of Messrs. Dodd & Tilton on Tuesday, February ... at ... o'clock P. M. for the election of directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting. M. W. FECHHEIMER, President.

ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPOUND CYLINDER & LUBRICATING OIL.

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 Front st Portland Or sole agents. These lubricants are largely used in San Francisco throughout California, the East, England, Australia, &c. They are unequalled for efficiency and economy.

BOAT ENGINES AND SMALL POWER.

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 Front st Portland Or sole agents for Willard's celebrated Lake Boat Engines and small engines for general work.

IRON & WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

TATUM & BOWEN SAN FRANCISCO AND 31 Front st Portland, Or. Iron and Woodworking Machinery.

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W. ... successor to R. Abraham, wholesale ... and commission merchant No ... and 14 North Front ... Portland Or.

J. CONNOR WHOLESALE AND RETAIL grocer ... domestic fruits etc. N. E. cor Front and Alder sts, Portland, Or.

MARK LEVY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, ... domestic fruits ... Consignments of Oregon and California ... solicited.

G. COHN & BRO ... FRONT STREET FARM ... produce ...

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND ... stores, ... Front st Portland Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS COMMISSION AND PRODUCE ... Front ... Portland Or.

H. ... BALLIN GENERAL COMMISSION MERchant ...

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan ...

MILLER & WEST—(C MILLER, W. H. WEST) commission merchants ... produce ... between Washington and Stark.

GIBSON, CHURCH & CO SHIPPING AND COMmission Merchants ... wheat, flour, ... grain bags, etc. N W cor Front and Ash sts, Portland.

MILL AND FARM MACHINERY

JOS WAGNER & CO FLOURING MILLS EXclusively. All kinds of flouring mill machinery. ... First street ...

RUSSELL & CO ... AND ... FRONT STREET manufacturers of Threshers, Horse Powers, Saw-mills and Portable Farm and Stationary Engines.

FRANK BROTHERS IMPLEMENT COMPANY, ... farm and mill machinery, ... Front st ... Portland, Or.

CHAS. H. DODD & CO, SOLE AGENTS BUCKEYE Mower and Reaper, Canton Clipper Thresher ... Schutler Wagons ... Front, First and Vine ...

KNAPP, BURRELL & CO, WHOLESALE FARM machinery and dealers in agricultural implements, farm and spring wagons, buggies, carriages, ... saw mills and ... machinery a specialty, rubber and leather belting.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

DR. R. GLISAN, RESIDENCE COR. N. EIGHteenth ...

DR. ... HOMEOPATHIST AND SURGEON ... Third and Morrison ...

DR. ... HAS REMOVED TO ROOMS ...

DR. ... HAS MOVED TO cor Third and Morrison ... Collinson & ...

WM. McLAIN, VETERINARY SURGEON; graduate of Ontario Veterinary College. Office ... & ... stable cor ... and Taylor ...

WHOLESALE GROCERS

ALLEN & LEWIS WHOLESALE GROCERS COR. ... Front and ... Portland Or.

CORBITT & MACLEAY WHOLESALE GROCERS and Commission Merchants, 64 and 66 Front st, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT WHOLESALE GROCERS, ... Commission Merchants, Nos 48 ... Front st ...

LEATHER AND FINDINGS

HERRICK BRADLEY & CO. SUCCESSORS TO ... Front ... Washington and Stark ... leather and findings ... supplies.

MINING MACHINERY

PARKE & LACY MILL, RAILWAY & ... supplies ... First st.

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JENKINS & YOUNG MACHINISTS CORNER ... work ... of all descriptions ...

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BENJAMIN I. COHEN, ATTORNEY AT LAW ...

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V. B. SMITH SAIL FLAG AND TENT MAKER, ... North Front st, Portland Or.

OILS, COLORS AND VARNISHES

KELLY, DUNNE & CO PAINTS, OILS, COLors, Varnishes, Brushes, 42 Front st, Portland Or.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

HODGE, CROWELL & CO, IMPORTERS, ... and ... Front st, Portland Or.

PORTLAND SODA WORKS

NORTHRUP & STURGIS—SODA AND MINeral waters, 91 and 93 Oak st., cor Fifth ... Portland Or.

Enclose 10 cents and the address of an eastern friend to this office for a copy. The best medium to circulate in the east.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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[illegible]

THE "FREE" LUNCH

The New York T[illegible] has it that [illegible] a decision was [illegible] other [illegible] to free lunches, and holds [illegible] safe [illegible] that in consequence of this decision the days of free lunches are numbered.

It is sufficiently known, no doubt, that the free lunch system is intended to be an aid to the sale of beverages. The sign "Free Lunch" is often displayed outside of drinking saloons, means that the man who buys a glass of beer or of any stronger beverage at the saloon is at [illegible] is entitled to partake, without further payment, of a lunch, said to consist in most cases of [illegible] or of some mysterious graduated compound, usually called either salad or chowder, as the ingenious inventor thereof may think fit. A cheap free lunch can be given away in conjunction with high-priced beer at a profit, and as the free lunch system induces the hungry as well as the thirsty to drink, it largely promotes the sale of beverages.

But in a saloon in New York a few days ago a hungry man undertook to partake of free lunch without buying the usually inseparable beer. He is alleged to have had a large appetite and to have consumed an enormous quantity of lunch, but the condition of his appetite need not be considered, since there has never been any attempt on the part of the free lunch purveyors to dictate to their customers how much lunch any one man is entitled to eat. In the case of the man who indulged in free lunch without beer, his offense really consisted in his failure to order beer, and it was for this that the indignant saloonkeeper "fired him out"—a process which is said to be identical with sudden and violent ejection from the premises. The man thereupon appealed to the law, and it was finally decided by a court of justice that when lunch is described as "free" it cannot be presumed to be trammeled by an obligation to buy beer or by any other obligation, since if it is so trammeled it is not "free." Hence, when a saloonkeeper announces that he furnishes "free lunch," his lunch must be absolutely free, and any person can enter and devour said free lunch without complying with any other condition than that of conducting himself in an orderly manner.

Under this decision an army of hungry tramps can invade a free lunch establishment and eat as if they believed neither in indigestion in this world nor retribution in the next. The proprietor of the free lunch cannot require the tramps either to buy beer or to pay for their lunch; neither can he "fire them out." He must quietly and peaceably await the moment when the free lunch is consumed and the tramps have departed. He can then take down his free lunch sign and relieve his mind with language adequate to the situation, but he cannot punish men for having interpreted his sign literally and treated his free lunch as if it were wholly free.

It is obvious that the free lunch system cannot be maintained in the face of a judicial decision which permits any man to eat free lunch without money and without beer. The moment the public learns of this decision the free lunch system is dead, and the public will remember it only with wonder that for so many years no hungry man ventured to test the question whether free lunch was really free or whether it was a means of selling beer under false pretenses. In all probability it will not be long till the adjudicated case in New York is cited as a precedent against the proprietors of so-called free lunches in Portland. It is believed that a portion of the Portland lobby now at Salem will soon pop into the legislature a bill to define and regulate lunches, incidentally providing that where the sign "Free Lunch" is exposed, the lunch shall be actually free, and it is believed that the grangers and anti-monopolists will pass it.

A PRACTICAL REFORM MOVEMENT

The Catholic temperance societies of the United States are doing an efficient work for temperance and total abstinence such as is exceeded by no other form of organization. The means employed are not noisy, but they attain the object. The service rendered is mainly placed where it is mostly needed, to-wit, among workingmen, who of all classes are most exposed to temptation to drink and who can least afford to contract drinking habits.

At a meeting of Catholic temperance societies lately held in Chicago, an address was prepared from which the following extract is taken. The language employed concerning the non-observance of the Lord's Day is of unusual force and [illegible]:

[illegible] here it behooves us to remind our workingmen [illegible], and especially beloved children of the church, that if they wish to observe Sunday as they ought, they must keep away from drinking places Saturday night. Carry your wages home to your families where they rightfully belong. [illegible] How much better this is than to [illegible] wretchedness for your homes [illegible] No wonder that the [illegible] that [illegible] shocking scandals which [illegible] spring from intemperance. No wonder that the [illegible] the zeal of those who [illegible] excess, or in order to give good example pledge themselves to total abstinence. [illegible] all who are laboring for the [illegible] true Christian spirit. [illegible] Catholic temperance societies meet the hearty co-operation of [illegible] people [illegible] the [illegible] now striving [illegible] profanation.

[illegible]

The extent to which the [illegible] regarding Indians as wards of the government [illegible] vanced is well illustrated by [illegible] Indian appropriation bill [illegible] penalties for [illegible] who shall furnish an Indian with [illegible] munition or ardent spirits, except the civilized Indians of the Indian territory. The [illegible] is also empowered to disarm all Indians [illegible] may deem best.

The New York *Graphic*, whose manager is an Irish Roman Catholic, says: "In 188[illegible] Captain Phelan, it is alleged, lived in Sheffield, England, and openly declared himself an agent of O'Donovan Rossa. He lived expensively, dressed gorgeously, and had plenty of money. It was his method of freeing Ireland, and the fact that many of the men who supported him hadn't a whole shirt to their backs by no means made him uncomfortable."

HYSTERICAL LEGISLATION

The election of the president of the Central Pacific Railroad Company to the United States senate, is a singular outcome of the violent and protracted anti-railroad agitation in California, which developed strength enough until at its height to change the constitution of the state, and to enact the severest laws for the taxation of railroads and for the regulation of the conduct of their business. [illegible]

[illegible] which the [illegible] hopeful and most desperate [illegible] prohibitionists have just adopted in [illegible] enforce the prohibitory law in the [illegible] the statute book is a dead letter [illegible] keepers. In Kansas, a state which put prohibition into the constitution [illegible] ago, the governor, who was elected on the issue of sustaining the prohibitory law, virtually admits that the law does not accomplish the result desired and expected, and suggests the wisdom of amending it. The prohibitionists in Maine [illegible] that state that the [illegible] Bangor has issued orders [illegible] at 10 P. M., that no saloon or hotel shall be open on Sunday, and that no intoxicating liquors through the streets, cases and bar [illegible] must be covered.

We have several times called attention to the failure of the [illegible] to sustain itself with public [illegible] make those laws effective. All that those laws are well intended all [illegible] enforced everybody would believe [illegible]. If the enormous waste of money which is poured into the stomach of the world in various kinds of alcoholic drinks could be saved for other uses, the world would be wonderfully changed for the better. There would be no more hard times in civilized lands, and the wish of Henry IV of France that every one of his subjects might have a chicken in the pot would be more than fulfilled. But experience has shown that in a government where "the rulers" have to be "the ruled" such a result is not attainable. And the cause of temperance is retarded by the expenditure of energy upon the fruitless efforts of prohibitionists. It is the mark of wisdom to base our expectations of good upon a knowledge of "what is in man," to recognize the boundary line between the attainable and the unattainable good.

The regulation of railroads by the state is also one of the most important ends of legislation. While it is true that the interests of the railroads and of the public are mutual, this fact is not always recognized by the men who manage the railroads. This is because the interests of the managers are not always identical with the interests of the owners. In California for example, Mr. Stanford and the men associated with him in the management of the Central Pacific railroad have had many interests outside of that company proper, which they have used to foster and develop for their own private gain to such an extent that the road itself has much of the time been hostile to the public. This is true of many, probably of the majority of the railroads in the country. A great number of vampires of various kinds, construction companies, development companies, improvement companies, freight companies, express companies and sleeping car companies, have fastened themselves upon the railroads and [illegible] absorbing the profit which ought to go to the owners. If all [illegible] done upon the railroads was done by them the railway stockholders would not fail of dividends and the public would have little [illegible] to complain of unreasonable charges. If the business of the railroads could be controlled by the state in the direct interest of the stockholders the public would have all the protection it needs. The patience of the stockholders who enjoy no income from their investments and often see their investments shrink to nothing, while the managers of the roads become millionaires, is one of the most phenomenal of all the mysteries of the railroad questions of this country. The movement for the correction of the abuses of railway management will never prove permanently successful unless it enlists the sympathy and support of the stockholders as well as the general public. It is not a movement in which demagogues can be of any use. They only make matters worse. And the people who really wish to have something done of a practical and satisfactory character should not be misled into the support of extreme measures of legislation that their energy will be inadequate to sustain.

THE CONTEST FOR SENATOR

The effort at Salem to elect a senator is hardly as yet in effort at all. It is not [illegible] called a contest as compared with a severe [illegible] test that ever took place on a like occasion before our legislature. There is no bitter acrimony [illegible] friendly interest shown in the candidates [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

The [illegible] would [illegible] relief for the people [illegible] from railroad rates [illegible] bills. If the legislature will only relieve [illegible] the country seems to expect the legislature [illegible] leave us as heretofore, the vassals of monopoly.

[illegible] Henry Ward Beecher's [illegible] the vigorous and [illegible] carrying the presidential election triumphantly through the [illegible]

[illegible] Stewart who [illegible] Salem [illegible] is now in California or the eastern states.

A company of eastern and Tacoma capitalists have leased 500 acres of land near Elhi for the purpose of boring for oil. They will bore to the depth of 2000 feet. Work is expected to commence within thirty days.

IN MEMORY

Of George H. Atkinson, M. D., who Died in Brooklyn, New York, December 27, 1884.

BY [illegible] ATKINSON

Very kind words and letters of sympathy have come to us in respect to the death of our son, for which we are grateful, with a desire to know somewhat more of him.

The following notice of his life may be gratifying to friends, while [illegible] may recount the [illegible] of the constant perils which attend the physician, and the respect and honor done to [illegible] which he meets in fulfilling the [illegible] of his profession on behalf of humanity.

[illegible] was born in Oregon City September [illegible] 1854. [illegible] was spent until July, 18[illegible], when he [illegible] home. At the public schools and seminary [illegible] for his [illegible] progress. At [illegible] Academy and Pacific University he fitted for college and completed the freshman and sophomore years.

There he began to develop his earlier [illegible] of the medical profession [illegible] studies which would be most helpful [illegible] profession.

Tramping through the forests [illegible] from early youth not only gave him strength, agility and self reliance [illegible] increased his natural interest [illegible] peculiarly the organic structure [illegible] animal bodies.

[illegible]

A call of filial duty [illegible] 1875 to [illegible] New England. [illegible] a large circle of relatives in Vermont and Massachusetts, he found [illegible] life.

In the autumn of that year he entered Dartmouth college, and graduated in 187[illegible], having given special attention to the studies which related to his chosen profession.

There he attended two courses of medical lectures, under Dr. Peaslee and Dr. Crosby and others, besides studying with Dr. Watkins, in New Bury, Vermont. He then entered the Long Island medical college in Brooklyn, New York, upon the advice of Dr. B. Crosby, and graduated valedictorian of his class in 18[illegible]. He was then appointed surgeon for a year of the college hospital according to the rule in regard to valedictorians, thus giving him charge and the experience of many free patients and much valuable experience in surgery—100 cases of spinal and private in six months, as he wrote his mother—and in medicine as well.

In the same hospital for eight years he held a clinic, treating twenty or more free patients twice a week.

HIS LOCATION

He chose Brooklyn, 93 Pineapple street, a few steps from Fulton, hiring an office, which had been occupied forty years successively by two physicians, brothers. Beginning alone, without [illegible] but few known friends, he won both rapidly by faithful care of all who called him, poor and rich alike. As a surgeon his skill soon gained him the confidence of a widening circle and drew older physicians to him in council.

He was self reliant and conscious of ability in the various branches of his profession so often tested in hospital practice. He continued to give largely and often, time, skill, medicine and money to relieve the distressed poor, sending some of them at his own cost down to the seashore for a day of change and fresh air as the best medicine from their dingy tenement houses. Blessings were frequently bestowed on him as their benefactor. He said to his mother in 1881: "If my pockets were full of money I could spend it all to relieve these poor people, whose sufferings and wants I see daily."

HIS PROFESSIONAL STANDING

The New York *Sun*, Dec. 27, 1884, says: "Dr. George H. Atkinson, one of the leading physicians of Brooklyn, was lying at the point of death last night at his residence, No. 97 Henry street. A few weeks ago he seemed to have a long lease of life before him. He was in his 30th year only and a man of splendid physique. He was always in buoyant health, and the manner of his patients expressed it, his presence in the sick room was better than medicine."

Dr. John G. Johnson, of Joralemon street, a physician of thirty years' practice, said, as quoted in the Brooklyn *Eagle* of December [illegible]: "Dr. Atkinson was one of the most brilliant men in the profession. I was associated with him for three years. He was a most retentive memory and seems to do everything by intuition."

Dr. Edwin A. Lewis, of No. 102 Pierrepont street, as quoted in a Brooklyn paper of the 28th, said: "Dr. Atkinson had fairly worked himself up to a place of high standing in the profession. [illegible] studious and a man of expedients, being [illegible] entertaining companion."

"At a meeting of the board of regents of the Long Island College hospital, held on the 9th day of January 1885, the death of Dr. George H. Atkinson, M. D., having been announced to the board, it was unanimously

[illegible]

JOHN F. TRAIN,
CHARLES W. WEST,
THOMAS S. MOORE,
Committee.

The faculty of Long Island College hospital held a meeting December 29th, says the Brooklyn *Union*, for the purpose of taking action on the death of Dr. George H. Atkinson, and adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

[illegible]

[illegible] CHARLES [illegible], SAMUEL [illegible]

His [illegible] profession was [illegible] surprise [illegible] attached [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

His [illegible] June last. [illegible]

HIS PHYSIQUE

[illegible]

HIS RELIGIOUS CHARACTER

In 18[illegible] he [illegible] the teaching of his [illegible] Christian, and, amid all his later trials [illegible] courageous devotion to right [illegible] the rights of [illegible] Christ.

[illegible]

HIS SPIRIT OF SELF-SACRIFICE

When a fellow [illegible] was drowning in the Connecticut river he swam out into the rapids, seized him and [illegible] resisting the drowning man's death clutch, and swam ashore with the other man, reaching it almost exhausted himself. He also saved another under similar circumstances. The public will remember the drowning of Dr. Stowe's son at the same place, when no one had the power or heroism to rescue him. A patient of Dr. A. was choking with diphtheria, and seeing that suction was the only relief, he inserted a tube, and by a strong suction drew the membrane into his own mouth, risking it on instantly, thus saving the life of the child. When [illegible] for [illegible] the child [illegible] poison [illegible] to Dr. A [illegible] he went through with the operation in the hospital [illegible] that the timid nail that scratched [illegible] left the germ of virulent poison though he hoped that he [illegible] would save his own life. Some [illegible] conclude that such conduct is rash. But they forget that the moment a physician takes upon himself the vows of the profession [illegible] danger of death by the very presence of the sick and dying [illegible] contagious and infectious diseases [illegible] skillful as well as the weakest [illegible] exposure are liable to fall [illegible] and even more so, as they are called often [illegible].

The Brooklyn *Eagle*, December 2[illegible], writes:

THE FAITHFUL PHYSICIAN

"For the soldier who falls in battle, for the sailor who is drowned at sea, we mourn as for a hero who has met his fate in the discharge of a duty, self imposed toward the [illegible]. And the sentiment is just, civilized and ennobling. But the wars [illegible] waged for humanity extend beyond the material domain of territory or rampart. [illegible] human life is assailed by countless millions of the enemy, stealthy, insidious, invisible, merciless foes who recognize no treaties, observe no rules of war, give no quarter, never sleep, but constantly and ceaselessly struggle for victory which in the end they never fail to win. Against these hordes of disease an army is ever pledging to protect us, and every day bears testimony to their gallantry and less to their skill. Exposed to hazards up in his time, his labors and his charity, that laymen hardly dream of, the physician cannot call one hour his own. Night and day he takes his life into his hands in the sick rooms of the poor as well as of the rich, enduring privations and defying personal danger in obedience to a vow that consecrates him to the cause of his brethren. When the world pokes occasional fun at the doctor it does not forget that the object of its mirth is a soldier, pledged to a purpose not less noble than the priest's, and often more exacting. It does forget, however, that his devotion to his patients renders the doctor a shining mark for the disease that he is fighting away from the sufferers themselves and not infrequently in the prime of life he dies for his fellow-men.

A singularly pathetic instance of devotion followed by disease and death is offered in the case of our accomplished fellow-citizen, Dr. Atkinson, whose life it is feared, is almost closed. The history of his case was given briefly in the *Eagle* of last night. Called upon to perform an operation upon a patient sorely afflicted by a specific blood poison, he suffered a slight scratch on one of his knuckles. Into this insignificant breach the enemy poured unperceived. His own healthy blood has been poisoned, his life has been sapped by the unsuspected intruder, and he lies paralyzed and dying.

The case is the more striking because the patient was, in point of physique, one of the finest specimens of manhood that ever gladdened an artist's eye, for though still in his youth, he had won a position in the very first rank of practitioners, while it seems as though fortune had exhausted her wealth in giving to him so rich qualities that fully mated his other gifts. The powerful frame and shining intelligence are all but destroyed, the brilliant career is suddenly ended. His life is exchanged for that which he saved to his patient. Yet such casualties do not daunt the courage of the conscientious physician, who will not hesitate to risk life in performing a service which even a mother may well shrink from to save her child.

As to the virus which laid low the frame of Dr. Atkinson, more was known probably, by him than by most practitioners, but even he seems to have failed to detect its true character for a long time.

HIS BATTLE FOR LIFE

His wound was on the 4th of August. Soon covered by a cot, within ten days it began to give him pain. It swelled into an angry sore. He applied cleansing and healing remedies, and finally took a trip of a few days to Wolfboro, Maine, strolled about in the woods, went out fishing with a few old friends—sea captains—thereby hoping that rest, good air and recreation would recruit him and give him power to eliminate the poison.

He returned by the way of the White mountains to Newbury, Vermont, to see relatives and set up a monument at his son's grave. The hand and arm swelled and became more painful, and he hastened back to Brooklyn to take more vigorous treatment. The journey gave him freshness and vigor, but his arm was rested in a sling. Here he remained after a few weeks seemed to kill the poison and heal the sore, but after six weeks or more headaches and sleeplessness and weariness ensued, all unusual to him. Day by day he continued his practice and his effort for relief, with counsel of trusted physicians but fearing to alarm his friends. Suddenly partial paralysis struck his right side, December 18. His office was left for the last time on the evening of the 18th.

Physicians, experts, labored hard, and still hoped with wife and brother for his recovery, but the power of speech soon failed; the quicker pulse and labored breathing were signs to the doctors that his end was near.

Telegrams were sent to friends on Friday the 26th, and Saturday, the 27th, and on that night at 11 o'clock he breathed his life peacefully away, slightly holding a return telegram from his parents and sister and pressing his brother's hand in sign of parting recognition. He leaves a wife, to whom he was married September 2[illegible], 18[illegible]. They had lost [illegible] child—one in infancy and one at 3 years of age.

MARTYRDOM

On the evening of January 2 Dr. Talmage spoke, among other notices of "A Brooklyn Martyrdom": "Last Monday, Dr. Atkinson, a surgeon [illegible] was carried out to sleep amid the mountains of Vermont. He came here a [illegible] assiduity and by heroism [illegible] to his merciful and benevolent profession, achieved an eminence [illegible] the poor and integrit[y] and to-day [illegible] front rank with those men who in the healing profession have given our city and state most honorable fame. While attending to relieve the distress of a patient in the hospital he gets the virus of the disease in his own veins, and after [illegible] of suffering surrenders his life to the Great Physician who, I have no doubt, said to him in the last exigency, 'Doctor, I was sick and ye visited me.' What a splendid death! [illegible] young wife sitting [illegible] and his aged father a minister of Christ [illegible] [illegible] it was a splendid death to die [illegible] another victim [illegible] Dr. Atkinson [illegible] for a poor patient. Men and women of kindly hearts and intelligent appreciation, we must not allow such a thing to go unnoticed without recognition and eulogium. Who will write us a book about medical martyrs, the heroes of the sick room, the men who pay out their own life blood directly or for the restoration of an individual? What you take down out of library the lusty scroll of martyrs who died one, two hundred years ago, I lift [illegible] the [illegible] containing the names of these young men [illegible] in our own day and country who fought best the disease [illegible] world from the [illegible] of their own graves. Keep their names everlasting in memory."

FINIS

Things of the [illegible] crowd [illegible] house [illegible] to [illegible] their respect and love for him [illegible] I tried to give him relief [illegible] friends were [illegible] No 97 Henry street, on the [illegible], and again at his wife's mother's in Newbury, Vermont, on the 31st, led by Rev. S. L. Bates, pastor of the Congregational church, by whom he was married, after which mourning relatives and friends tenderly laid him down to sleep beside his little boy, there to rest until the resurrection morn.

Rossini was very superstitious man. King Louis Philippe once gave the composer a magnificent watch, which he afterwards treasured greatly, and carried in his pocket every day for six years. One afternoon, as he was lounging in [illegible] garden in walking up to the [illegible] at which he was sitting, asked to [illegible] Rossini, you do not know the secrets of your watch, although you have worn it for such a long time. Will you permit me to reveal it to you?" Rossini, with an ironical smile, handed him the watch, when, greatly to his surprise, the stranger touched a hidden spring, and the lid belonging to the back of the watch flew open, disclosing the maestro's portrait, painted in miniature, and surrounded by a wreath of enameled Arabic characters. The mysterious person then avowed himself the maker of the watch, and though urgently begged by Rossini to tell him the significance of the Arabic words, absolutely refused to do so. Rossini, convinced that some evil spell must be in the queer characters, became so afraid of the watch that he would never wear it again, and after his death it was found hidden away and covered with dust.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

To the Editor of the Oregonian:

Your columns have often pointed out the radical defects found in our public school system, and have been [illegible] toward correcting many of them. [illegible] will never be fully [illegible] until [illegible] and taxpayers arise in their might [illegible] [illegible] done this long since. [illegible] of education [illegible] [illegible] in the educational process [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Nature [illegible] takes [illegible] [illegible] first settled Florida, or where Hammerfest is located, or what causes the Japan current.

Then there's the boy's sister. Nature has given her wonderful powers of conception, and vocal expression. She loves the study of languages, for there she finds the medium by which she gives her ideas and thoughts expression in all their forms of force and beauty. Music and poetry flow in beautiful rhythm through her very being. Nature intended her for a sketch writer of greater power than "Fanny Fern," for an elocutionist, a songstress or actress possibly. But nature has blundered terribly. The child has too vivid an imagination. She must be sobered down. "Give her mathematics." No difference if the medicine is bitter, it is our standard remedy in such cases and must be administered. The poor child is given arithmetic, mental and written. Arithmetic, fish and cup problems are forced upon her. Interest, percentage, stocks and dividends, ratio, proportion, involution and evolution are well rubbed in. Algebra and geometry are displayed and theorems and propositions, definitions, demonstrations and corollaries in senseless quantity and confused relations are thrust down her much after the manner other quacks force their nauseating mixtures upon unwilling and helpless patients, and with kindred results—the patient dies. Washington Irving denominated the school room as the "purgatory of boyhood." Were he a boy in one of our public schools to-day, he would feel that he was "moved up" a considerable distance on the far[th]er side of purgatory.

It is evident when this the [illegible] that instead of our educational [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] On the portals of an historic prison were inscribed the words, "Whoever enters here leaves hope behind." Truly, we may read over the doors of our school rooms, "Whoever enters here leaves individuality behind." If it is not left behind it will be crushed out. Another of these false theories is that "the work of education belongs to the schools and teachers and must be completed early in life." Pass the curriculum we have prescribed, submit to our methods and you are bound to be educated." Education, however, is largely the work of the individual. The best part of one's education is that acquired by unaided, individual effort. Schools and teachers are at best but auxiliaries [illegible] pointing out the way that leads to the goal. The work is ever progressive, certainly never completed in early life. Closely allied to this is another false theory, if not directly taught, certainly deducible from the methods pursued, [illegible] the possession of knowledge is edu[cation] [illegible] [illegible] most [illegible] ignorance. As well might we furnish a man with the most complete set of tools, and without first teaching him the specific use of each one say to him: "You are now thoroughly instructed [illegible] go out into the world and be [illegible]." [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

We have met [illegible] of the [illegible] and pernicious methods underlying the conduct of our public schools. Not in [illegible] Portland alone, but in the schools of every considerable town throughout the country do these evils exist. Some of the officers and many teachers see and recognize them, but they too, are under thralldom of the educational machine and machinists. These evils are no part of the system, but solely the product of false ideas concerning education itself and fine-spun, false and impracticable theories concerning the work that should be done by the public schools. It is [illegible] proper [illegible] superintendents and principals [illegible] people [illegible] [illegible] lower [illegible] and principals to frame [illegible] the methods [illegible]

It is [illegible] men, often of defective [illegible] themselves [illegible] [illegible] and practices [illegible] [illegible] must be [illegible]

The [illegible] of the schools must be simplified, [illegible] [illegible] instruction.

Is it not time for the real friends of our public school system, the friends of education in its best, broadest sense, to enter their united and most earnest protest against the maladministration of our schools? Who will make in the good work? Who lead the way to simpler, more pleasing and more useful methods of conduct in our schools and [illegible] of right [illegible]

"PARENS."

NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

OREGON.

Linn county has a new postoffice called Dotyville.

David Brown, an old resident of Benton county, living about eight miles north of Eugene City, was killed last Friday. He was driving some cattle and it is supposed that the horse ran under the limbs of a tree with such force as to instantly kill him.

A condensation of the report of the secretary of state shows the total value of taxable property in 1884 was $[illegible], an increase of over $11,000,000 over 1883. The tax was $[illegible] for 1884. The value of land was $3[illegible],086, of town lots $13,875,008, of improvements $10,130,045, of merchandise $13,122,048, household furniture, etc., $2,841,6[illegible]. The number of horses and mules was 1[illegible],146, value $[illegible]; cattle 284,617, value $[illegible]; [illegible]51 sheep 1,083,9[illegible], value $2,[illegible],870; swine 112,846, value $20[illegible]. Gross value of all property $108,408,2[illegible], indebtedness $27,177,661, exemption $5,4[illegible]. The number of polls was 19,72[illegible], number of school children [illegible], wealth per capita $[illegible]. Douglas county has the largest number of acres of improved land, [illegible], but Linn county leads as to value, $5,131,[illegible], Marion second, Yamhill third. Of course Multnomah leads the list on town lots $[illegible], with Marion second and Lane third. On merchandise also Multnomah stands first, Marion second and Clatsop third, Linn fourth. In money also Multnomah is first, Marion second, Umatilla third, Yamhill fourth and Linn fifth. Union county has 17,491 horses, followed by Grant second, Wasco third and then Umatilla, Baker and Crook in their order. Grant leads in the number of cattle, 71,611, followed by Baker, Crook, Lake, Union, Lane and Wasco. Umatilla is the sheep county, with 240,[illegible], Wasco, Grant, Douglas, Crook after it. Jackson has 15,23[illegible] hogs. Douglas comes second, Lane third. Under the last assessment Multnomah pays the largest tax, Linn next and then Umatilla, Marion, Lane and Yamhill.

WASHINGTON.

The delinquent tax list of Pierce county amounts to $[illegible].

A new grist mill will soon be erected at Hartline. The nearest mill to that place now is sixty miles distant.

The Tacoma [illegible] factory will be in operation in three months. A large force of men are now at work on the erection of buildings.

William's salmon cannery in Tacoma last season shipped 1000 cases to Chicago, [illegible] and other eastern cities. The quality of the fish was pronounced excellent by the buyers.

The residence occupied by Mr. Manning near Palmer's [illegible] Salmon creek, Clarke county, was burned a few days ago. All household goods were destroyed, leaving the family without supplies or clothing. S. W. Brown is rebuilding the house.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

A rich vein of silver quartz has been discovered by Mr. Wm. Walker, 10 miles above Clinton, near 108 Mile house, on the Cariboo wagon road.

Amusing Printers' Errors.

Chambers' Journal.

The unlucky poet who wrote

"See the pale martyr in his sheet of fire"

Must have been completely crushed when the line appeared as

"See the pale martyr in his shirt of fire."

We can sympathize also with the poet who, writing of his love, asserted that he had "kissed her under the silent stars," and found the compositor had made him state that he "kicked her under the cellar stairs." True, it has been doubted if these two poets existed, but others of less mythologic fame have suffered as badly at the hands of the printer. Burns, in a cheap edition of his works, is made to say

"O gin my love were yon red n[ose]."

A well known temperance lecturer was indignant at finding the sentiment ascribed to him that "drunkenness was jolly," whereas he had declared that it was "folly."

Much surprise was occasioned by Sir Archibald Alison in his "History of Europe" including among the persons present at the funeral of the Duke of Wellington the name of "Sir Peregrine Pickle." There can be little doubt that the author had no clean unconscious slip, intending to name Sir Peregrine Acton. Sir Thomas Brassey, having referred in a speech to the Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics, the compositor transformed the title into "the Golden Treasury of Soups and Lyrics." A writer in a [illegible] paper of a recent dramatic [illegible] [illegible] the corner under the [illegible] [illegible] Round the Corner.

In the following instance it was no fault of [illegible] [illegible] woman [illegible]

The department of the press in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that the [illegible]

Yet [illegible] [illegible] reverend gentleman.

Charlie's Bad Guesses.

[illegible] gone and just hate him. Oh, there he is now, at the other end of the car. Ain't he sweet? I wish he would come and talk to us.—[Hartford Times.

DIED.

[illegible]

FUNERAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

[illegible] will be [illegible] ten cents [illegible] less than [illegible] at the counter. No [illegible] 10 cents each [illegible] per line. All [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

WANTED—[illegible]

[illegible] SEVENTH ST.

[illegible] CHEAPAT [illegible]

FIXT[URES] [illegible]

HOUSE [illegible] ROOMS & BATH [illegible]

WANTED—BOYS TO SELL BUTTONHOLE [illegible] 51 Washington st.

FINE DRESSMAKING [illegible] THE LEADER.

SITUATION WANTED BY A SWEDISH GIRL [illegible] Address Union [illegible]

FOR RENT—NO. [illegible] JEFFERSON STREET, [illegible] for man and wife or two [illegible]

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible] or two gentlemen [illegible]

FOR RENT—[illegible] OF ROOMS [illegible] BOARD, [illegible] for two gentlemen [illegible] Oregonian [illegible]

WANTED—LICENSED ENGINEER WANTS [illegible] Address E. B., [illegible] references. 206

FURNISHED AND SINGLE ROOMS TO LET [illegible] of rooms with piano; [illegible] all modern improvements.

WANTED—[illegible] LADY OF IN[illegible] the acquaintance [illegible] same age [illegible] apply [illegible]

ROOMS AND BOARD—ONE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED [illegible] bed and one single room [illegible] and home comforts. [illegible] Sixth street.

A [illegible] THREE NEW FITTING [illegible] ALL [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Barke's dressmaking [illegible] imported dress [illegible] your own goods. Please [illegible]

IMPORTED SWISS CHEESE, CREAM, LIMBURGER [illegible] Herrings, German [illegible] Beans, German Smoked [illegible] Assortment of family groceries at [illegible] 4th & 5th.

A few Pianos and Organs at great bargains. Rents reduced on Pianos at KOHLER & CHASE'S, 71 Morrison Street.

WANTED—100 axemen for clearing and same number of rock men for the Canadian Pacific railroad; comfortable quarters and full wages. Apply to R. D. PITT, 9 Washington street.

$400 will buy the furniture, carpets, stoves, pictures, lamps, etc. contained in the 7-room house on the corner of Sixth and P[illegible] streets, East Portland. For particulars call at house or at Hexter & Mays, 124 and 126 Front street, Portland, Or.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A special craft of Rockmen, Axemen and Laborers will be forwarded on Wednesday morning, [illegible] the 1st day upon which half fare can be secured to Victoria. Names must be registered on or before Tuesday at No. 9 Washington street. R. D. PITT, Commissioner of Deeds for all States and Territories.

[illegible] SAMUEL HEITSHU, FRED. K. ARNOLD

SNELL, HEITSHU & WOODARD,

IMPORTING

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

PORTLAND, OR.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW MARKET THEATER,

For One Week Only,

Commencing Monday, February 2.

Return of the Popular Little Favorite

MISS KATIE PUTNAM,

Supported by [illegible] COMEDY COMPANY [illegible]

[illegible] Lena the Madcap

[illegible] Fanchon

[illegible] Old Curiosity Shop

CASINO OPERA HOUSE.

Corner East Park and Washington Streets. Lessee and Manager.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

TO-NIGHT [illegible] Strauss Comic Opera [illegible]

PRINCE METHUSALEM.

[illegible] powerful cast. [illegible] Prince Methusalem

[illegible] 50c. Reserved seats [illegible] performance begins at 8.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

R. C. JANION, Victoria, V. I.

R. C. JANION & SON,

Portland, Or.

IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] Coal Tar, [illegible] Iron, Salt, Fire Bricks, [illegible] Chemicals, Earthenware, Wines, [illegible] Liquors, etc., etc.

MARKETS.

PACIFIC MARKET.

[illegible] PAPWORTH.

SPAULDING & PAPWORTH,

BUTCHERS AND [illegible] DEALERS IN ALL [illegible]

Corner [illegible] and Ash Streets.

A. H. JOHNSON,

CENTRAL MARKET.

Wholesale Butcher and Packer.

[illegible] attention paid to supplying ships. [illegible] kinds of fat stock.

Snow Flake

[illegible] for whitening the [illegible] Price [illegible] Sold by

JOHN A. CHILD & CO., Druggists,

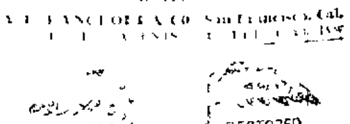
Cor. Morrison and Second Sts., Portland.

THE FAMOUS

HAINES PIANO.

[illegible]

[illegible] San Francisco, Cal.



[illegible]

STATISTICAL [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] EDITION.

[illegible]

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

[illegible]

THE [illegible] NUMBER

[illegible] the various news [illegible] better medium [illegible] Mailed from this [illegible] the United States for [illegible]

[illegible] OREGONIAN

[illegible]

CHURCH NOTICES

[illegible]

THE HOTELS.

[illegible]

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DIED.

FUNERAL NOTICE.

NEW TO-DAY.

[illegible]

WANTED — BY A SWEDISH GIRL, [illegible]

O 3 JEFFERSON STREET — suitable for man and wife or two [illegible]

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED [illegible]

NICE SUITE OF ROOMS TO LET [illegible] all modern improvements.

YARD—ONE ELEGANTLY FURNISHED with folding bed and one single [illegible] board table and home comforts.

NEW FITTING ROOMS [illegible]

SWISS CHEESE, CREAM LIMBURGER, [illegible] Herrings, German Pickled Beans, German Smoked [illegible]

and Organs at great bargains [illegible] on Pianos at KOHLER'S, 71 Morrison Street

WANTED — [illegible] men for clearing and [illegible] men for the Canadian [illegible] comfortable quarters and [illegible] to R. D. PITT, 9 Washington [illegible]

[illegible] furniture, carpets, stoves, [illegible] contained in the 7 room [illegible] of Sixth and P streets [illegible] Mays 124 and 126 Front [illegible]

[illegible] AN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

of Rockmen, Axemen and [illegible] forwarded on Wednesday [illegible] the last day upon which [illegible] to Victoria [illegible] on or before Tuesday at [illegible] street. R. D. PITT, Commissioner for all States and Territories.

[illegible] & WOODARD

[illegible]ORTING

[illegible] DRUGGISTS,

[illegible]LAND, OR.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] THEATER.

One Week Only. Monday, February 2

Popular Little Favorite

[illegible]TIE PUTNAM,

[illegible]

[illegible]OPERA HOUSE.

[illegible] and Washington streets. Lessee and Manager.

[illegible] SUCCESS

[illegible] SALEM.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

[illegible]NION & SON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

[illegible] Iron, Sale [illegible] Earthenware, Wm. S. [illegible]

[illegible] C & PAPWORTH

JOHNSON,

[illegible] Butcher and Packer.

[illegible] Fake

[illegible]LD & CO. Druggists, [illegible] and [illegible] Sts., Portland.

FAMOUS

PIANO.

[illegible]

[illegible] OREGON [illegible]

THE OREGONIAN.

[illegible]-PAGE EDITION.

SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1885

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

PORTLAND, Jan. 31 — 10 P. M.

[illegible]

THE NEW YEAR'S NUMBER

Can be had at the various news stands and at this office. No better medium to Eastern people. Mailed from this office to any address in the United States for [illegible] cents per copy.

THE SUNDAY OREGONIAN

[illegible — list of news dealers and locations: ... First and Alder ... First and Taylor ... Morrison ... Fourth and Morrison ... First and Washington ... northwest corner First and Salmon ... Fourth and Washington ... First and Oak ... News stand, Fourth and Alder ... Fifth and Morrison ... First and Washington ... 31 North First ... the counting room of THE OREGONIAN, First and Stark]

CHURCH NOTICES

Christian church, East Park and C [illegible]—Elder J. W. Webb will preach at 11 A. M. [illegible] school at 12:30 P. M.

Portland Methodist Ministers' Association [illegible] in the parlors of Taylor Street M. E. [illegible] Monday, February 2, at 10:30 A. M.

Presbyterian church, Washington and [illegible]—A. L. Lindsley, pastor. Services [illegible] evening. Seats for all and ushers at [illegible]

[illegible] church, corner of Main and [illegible]—Services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school [illegible] services at 7 P. M. Rev. W. [illegible]

Portland M. E. Mission, Baker's hall, corner [illegible] and Hood street—Sunday school at 2:30 [illegible] Preaching at 3:30 P. M. by the preacher in [illegible] Prayer meeting Monday at 7:30 P. M.

[illegible] chapel (Unitarian), Porter street [illegible]—Sunday school at 3 P. M. [illegible] superintendent. Religious services at 7:30 [illegible] Mr. Eliot officiating. The public [illegible] is cordially invited.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, on the corner of [illegible] and M streets. Pastor [illegible] Laughlin [illegible] service at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school at 2:30 P. M. All are cordially invited.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, Durand music [illegible] First and Clay—Rev. Wm. [illegible] Steven [illegible] services at 11 A. M. Sabbath school [illegible] P. M. Prayer meeting services every [illegible] evening at 7:30 at 27 Third street.

[illegible] church, corner of Yamhill and Seventh [illegible] T. L. Eliot, minister—Services at 11 A. M. [illegible] communion service at 12 and a full at [illegible] is desired. Sunday school at 12:30. The [illegible] service is omitted the first Sunday of the [illegible]

[illegible] Methodist Episcopal church—Sun[illegible] 12:15 and young people's praise meet[illegible] P. M. Public service morning and eve[illegible] by the pastor, Rev. [illegible] meetings will [illegible] each evening next week (except Monday).

[illegible] Congregational church, corner Second and [illegible] streets. Services to-morrow at 11 A. M. and [illegible] Preaching in the morning by [illegible] East Portland. In the evening the pastor [illegible] Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Pastor's [illegible] as usual.

German Evangelical church, corner Eighth [illegible] streets—Services Sunday, February 1 [illegible] 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. [illegible] by the pastor, Rev. A. Schlenk. Resi[illegible] Clay street. The public are cordially in[illegible] attend these services.

[illegible] Methodist church, corner North Eighth and [illegible] Parsonage [illegible] street [illegible] Rev. F. Bonn, the pastor, will preach [illegible] at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath school [illegible] Prayer meeting on Wednesday night [illegible] singing on Friday night.

[illegible] M. E. church, corner Hall and Sixth [illegible] Preaching at 11 A. M. by the pastor [illegible] of the Lord's Supper at 12 M. to be [illegible] immediately by the Sunday school. Praise [illegible] at 6:30 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. by [illegible] Free seats. Everybody welcome.

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner Ninth and [illegible] streets—Pastor Rev. F. T. Lee. Preaching [illegible] and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12:30 [illegible] Young People's Christian Union hold [illegible] and praise service at 6:30 P. M. All [illegible] and congregation singing. You are cor[illegible] invited to any or all of these services.

[illegible] Congregational church, corner Fourth [illegible] and E streets. Divine service at 11 A. M. [illegible] P. M. by the pastor-elect [illegible] the evening the third in a course of dis[illegible] services will be given, subject: "The Sunday [illegible] Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M. [illegible] meetings every night during the week [illegible] and all.

[illegible] of Sea and Land, corner Third and D [illegible] chaplain Stubbs, pastor. Preaching at 11 [illegible] 7:30 P. M. in Bethel hall. Sunday school [illegible] Monday—Bethel Home [illegible] [illegible] and sociable. Thursday—Prayer [illegible] and Bible reading. Friday—Open [illegible] meeting by the ladies of the W. C. T. U. [illegible] welcome.

[illegible] church, corner Fourth and Alder [illegible] J. Q. A. Henry, pastor. Preaching [illegible] at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Morning [illegible] service address [illegible] new meml[illegible] Sabbath school at 12 M. [illegible] Strangers welcome.

EAST PORTLAND [illegible]

[illegible] services at the Methodist [illegible]

[illegible] Presbyterian church, corner Sixth and [illegible] G. Forbes, of Allentown [illegible] Sabbath, February 1 [illegible] evening [illegible]

THE HOTELS

HOLTON.

[illegible — hotel arrival lists]

QUIMBY.

[illegible]

MERCHANT HOTEL.

[illegible]

THE GILMAN.

[illegible] Oscar Bradford, St. Louis; [illegible] D. Barnes, [illegible] river; [illegible] Hursh, Roseburg; H. C. Newman, Omaha; [illegible] C. Lieber and San Fran; [illegible]; Frank Bachelor, do.

IN AND AROUND PORTLAND.

[illegible] Rosel [illegible]

The [illegible] night.

The condition of Mr. M. S. Burrell is slightly improved.

Katie Putnam to-morrow night in "Lona, the Madcap."

Mr. H. Moore, of Spokane Falls, arrived here yesterday and is registered at the Gilman.

Oranges, ten cents a dozen at the fruit stands, not very good, but it to eat. Fair oranges fifteen cents a dozen.

The weather in Eastern Oregon yesterday was calm and [illegible] the temperature [illegible] lower than the day before.

Mr. R. [illegible] Strahorn, vice-president and general manager of the Idaho and Oregon Land Improvement company, is at the Merchant.

Mr. Louis Blumauer has been seriously ill with inflammatory rheumatism during the past week at his residence, corner First and Morrison streets. The attending physicians—his wife, Dr. Murray and Dr. R. G. R[illegible]—now pronounce him out of danger.

Mr. B. J. Whitson, well known throughout the valley, died at his home near Ellensburg, W. T., January [illegible]. He leaves a son, Hon. [illegible] Whitson at Yakima City, and two daughters, Mrs. O. Voswell and Mrs. J. H. Thompson, residing in Portland.

Mr. William Morton wishes to inform the enterprising person who got away with the turkey he was fattening for his dinner to-day, that crankery sauce to accompany it will be furnished free by calling at his residence before church time this morning.

News has been received here of the death of George L. Denny, of the firm of Denny, Rice & Co., Wool Dealers, Boston, Massachusetts. The firm were the most extensive dealers in wool in America. Mr. Denny is known to many here, having visited this city some time since.

E. W. Moore, the crayon artist, has taken a half interest in Towne's photograph gallery. Mr. Moore has had several years experience in the photograph business and understands the art in all its branches. He will have charge of the crayon department and operating. We may continue to expect the usual artistic work from the San Francisco gallery.

Mr. F. S. Mayo has been assigned to duty as chief clerk of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's traffic department, vice Mr. C. V. Cooper, who has been appointed general traveling agent of the company. Both assume their new duties to-morrow. Mr. Mayo steps back to the old position which he filled so acceptably before the consolidation of the Villard system of railroads, well equipped for the work.

MAKING GOOD TIME.

The Oregon has been making some fast time since she came off the dry dock. Her trips from bar to bar have been made almost with railroad regularity, and she runs the rivers in fine style. Yesterday she left Astoria at noon and passed St. Johns at 6 o'clock, reaching her dock here at 6:10. This is nearly up to the fastest record.

[illegible] INTEREST IN [illegible] NAVIGATION COMPANY.

C. B. King, & Co. of Coeur d'Alene, Captain [illegible] and others purchased yesterday the interest of Messrs. Lotan, Henderson & Hatch in the Coeur d'Alene Steam Navigation Company. The company will, upon the opening of navigation, resume active business on the lake and will open a wagon road from the head of navigation into the mines.

MECHANICS' FAIR OFFICERS.

An adjourned meeting of the board of directors of the Portland Mechanics' Fair was held last evening at the office of J. B. Congle, and officers were chosen. J. B. Congle was elected president of the association; J. B. Stowbridge, vice-president; Gustaf Wilson, secretary; Geo. L. Withington, treasurer. The report of the auditing committee on the secretary's report was read and approved.

STILL DEFIANT.

Thirty-two saloon keepers of this city who have paid their license fee to the city treasurer have not filed any bonds, and consequently have not taken out licenses. Policeman Hudson, who has this matter in hand, will commence arresting these unlicensed liquor dealers to-morrow. It is understood that they will contest the matter and go before Judge Deady on habeas corpus and see if the city cannot beat the city. It is about time this liquor license question was settled some way.

VISITING BISHOPS.

Bishop Sillitoe of New Westminster, British Columbia, with Bishop Paddock of Washington territory, will visit Bishop Morris this week and remain over until the following Sunday. Bishop Sillitoe will preach on Friday evening the [illegible] inst., in St. David's church, East Portland, on Sunday morning, the 8th, in Trinity church at [illegible] 30 P. M., in St. Stephens' chapel, and will attend a general missionary meeting in Trinity church in the evening.

PATRON SAINT OF REPORTERS.

On Thursday last Catholics in this city as well as elsewhere celebrated the feast of St. Francis of Sales, bishop of Geneva, who is the secondary patron saint of the archdiocese of Oregon. Pope Pius IX elevated St. Francis to the rank of doctor of the church and placed under his special protection everybody pertaining to or connected with the publishing and dissemination of Catholic literature. It is rather hard that a poor Protestant reporter can't have a patron saint, but we'll have to get along as best we can.

ACCIDENTS TO PORTLANDERS.

Ignatz Lowengart, traveling salesman for M. Seller & Co. of this city, fell through a broken sidewalk at Snohomish City on Wednesday evening and broke his leg. He was taken to Seattle by the steamer Nellie, and is now being properly cared for at the New Arlington.

John Davidson, the Portland photographer who is visiting his parents on Williams creek, had his collar bone broken and received other injuries by his horse falling with him a few days since.

ARCHITECT GETS A VERDICT.

The case of W. A. Lewis vs. Joseph Teal and wife was on trial in the state circuit court yesterday. It was the intention of defendants about two years since to erect a four story brick hotel on their property at the southwest corner of Fourth and Yamhill streets, and Mr. Lewis was employed to prepare plans and estimates for the building. He brought suit to recover the sum of $1,290 for his services. The jury, after being out a short time, returned a verdict for plaintiff.

SHIPPING NOTES.

[illegible] A. M.—Cloudy, wind [illegible] A. M. British bark [illegible] Oregon arrived at 11 A. M. and left up [illegible] [illegible] down with the [illegible] Hubbard [illegible] [illegible] will probably leave outward to-morrow morning.

CAPE HANCOCK, Jan. [illegible]—Three masted schooner passed in at 3 P. M. [illegible] M.—Bar rough, cloudy, wind south, 30 miles.

KATIE PUTNAM.

This charming and talented little lady, supported by a competent corps of comedians, will commence a week's engagement at the New Market theater to-morrow evening with "Lena the Madcap." It is only a year since Miss Putnam set our city wild with her natural methods of acting, her sweet simplicity and excellent plays, and we only reiterate the sentiments expressed then when we say that in her line Portland has seldom if ever seen her equal, never her superior. Miss Putnam has surrounded herself with a company of actors—many of the old favorites remaining—especially fitting the different characters in the plays she produces, and every one is a star in the character he or she assumes. To those who have seen this versatile artiste and her excellent company no word of praise is needed.

FATAL GUNNING ACCIDENTS.

While Marion Lafollet and his brother, sons of A. M. Lafollet, Wheatland, Polk county, were hunting for a coon on Thursday in a thicket near their father's residence, Marion was accidentally shot in the leg above the knee by a gun his brother was carrying. He was carried to the house and died at 10 o'clock Friday morning before the physicians summoned had arrived. The leg was shattered in a horrible manner and a main artery severed, and the shock and loss of blood proved fatal.

Matt Wilhain, a Russian Finn, was accidentally shot while going up South slough near Empire City on Wednesday last. He had taken a Winchester rifle along with him, and while plying the sail and shifting his seat the weapon was in some manner discharged, the bullet entering his shoulder and passing out through the abdomen. He was heard calling for help and a boat was sent to his assistance. He was taken to the house of S. Rozell and died five hours after the accident, before the arrival of the physicians summoned.

A "TOMAS" CASE.

A correspondent at Fort Spokane wishes to know "what becomes of the salmon in our rivers after spawning, whether they all die or return to the ocean?" It is certain that many of the fish die, but it is generally believed that the greater number return to the ocean. It is impossible to keep track of the movements of fish, owing to the element they inhabit, in which they leave no tracks, and there is a great diversity of opinion in regard to their habits, the length of time they live and how much of their time is spent in fresh and how much in salt water, at what age they begin to [illegible], whether they eat anything while in fresh water; in fact, about everything concerning them. Every man has his opinion on the salmon question, and is owing to the manner in which we mortals are constituted [illegible] [illegible] that his opinion concerning it is correct [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

William [illegible], a native of Wexford county, Ireland, who died recently at the Providence hospital [illegible] reached the remarkable age of [illegible] years. He left a widow [illegible] with whom he had lived a life of domestic happiness for [illegible] seven [illegible] years. Their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] of the past century when he was just [illegible] the estate of [illegible] [illegible] the murderous onslaughts of their enemies who killed or assassinated men at work in the fields [illegible] the peace and happiness of their own firesides. The torch [illegible] [illegible] until at last the [illegible] retaliated, almost annihilating the [illegible] stationed at that time in county Wexford. With all the impetuosity of youth, William [illegible] was heart and hand against oppression and in the brief but bloody campaign [illegible] the rebellion had passed away he lived a quiet life in his native county until the resolved to seek a new home with his wife in the United States. A little over [illegible] years ago his sons and daughters came west and located in Washington territory, whither they were soon followed by their parents.

FOREIGN GAME.

A gentleman of this city yesterday received a package by express, which when opened was found to contain a lot of pheasants, sent to him by a friend in Minnesota. Members of the Rod and Gun club getting wind of the matter on account of the gentleman presenting friends with some of the birds, caused his arrest, much to his surprise and disgust. He settled the matter with the authorities not desiring any publicity in the matter. The members of the Rod and Gun club deserve praise for the energy they are exhibiting in enforcing the game law, but notwithstanding that the law provides a penalty for any one having game in his possession, it is doubted by many whether a man who has game sent to him from outside the state can be held liable under this provision. The state of New York has just refused a request of the game dealers there to be allowed to sell game during the close season which had been killed in season and frozen. The reason given for the refusal was that the only way in which game can be protected at all is to totally forbid its sale during the close season. A strict enforcement of the game law here may work a hardship in a few cases like the one mentioned above, but the sufferers will have to submit for the benefit of the people at large.

In this connection it might be remarked that it is about time that we were beginning to call "pheasants" by their true name, "ruffled grouse." We are soon to have a great variety of true pheasants in this state, and if we keep on calling this variety of grouse a pheasant confusion will ensue.

BIDS FOR STREET LIGHTING.

W. W. Chapman Presents the Lowest Proposal for Lighting the Oil Lamps.

The whole business of disposing of the proposition to light the city would have been disposed of at the council meeting several weeks ago had not two bidders put in a claim of clerical errors in the figures after the bids were opened. To give every one another chance, and at the same time secure to the city the lowest possible rates, proposals were advertised for a second time, and these were opened yesterday by the committee on streets and public property. They are as follows:

	B Burner	D Burner
Burell & [illegible] Bros	$1 08	$2 15
P. Schulderman	1 15	2 00
J. J. Robinson	1 09	2 18
A. S. Gerig	1 23	2 7
W. W. Chapman	1 07	2 1[illegible]
I. C. Coulter	1 15	2 16

A communication was received from W. W. Gibbs, an associate of Philadelphia, accepting the terms of the recent franchise (extending the time one year for constructing gas works in this city) and stating that Mr. Gibbs would come to Portland soon to make preliminary arrangements for establishing the enterprise. The question of street lighting will probably be settled at the meeting on Wednesday next.

THE VOTE FOR SENATOR.

SALEM, Jan. 31, 1885.

Fifth senatorial ballot was as follows:

For Bonham—All the democrats but two—35.

For Hirsch—Cameron, Carson, Cusick, Davenport of Multnomah, Emmitt, Gilbert, Hall, Kenworthy, Manning, Mayo, McHaley, Miller of Josephine, Roberts, Sharpe, Simon, Sutton, Thompson, Will, [illegible], Wilcox—20.

For Hare—Burch, Cole, Henkle, J. H. Prosser, Smith—7.

For Kelsey—Blakeley, Connor, Downing, Gibson, Hare—5.

For Lafling—Lourne, Thirkelson, Lee, Riddle—4.

For Wilbur—Sanders, Story, Woolward—3.

For Hill—Cartwright, Davenport of Marion, Lyle, Waldo—4.

For George—Allen, Barnes, Rogers—3.

For Johnson—Geer, Wait, Williams—3.

Reed voted for W. W. Fulton, Voorhees for J. W. Crawford, Warren was absent and Hirsch voted blank. Henkle answered J. D. Lee, and [illegible] recall [illegible] before the ballot was announced changed his vote at Lee's request.

MARRIAGES IN JANUARY.

County Clerk Sanders issued marriage licenses last month as follows:

—Grant Holcomb [illegible] Alice E. [illegible]
—Max Meyer, [illegible] Carrie Sprecher [illegible]
—[illegible], Lillie Hunter [illegible]
—Perry W. Smith [illegible]
—P. Mitchell [illegible], Nellie Smith, 19
—[illegible], Mary E. [illegible]
—J. Simmons, [illegible]
A. J. Anduind, [illegible] Bertha Lope 3[illegible]
—Richard Cunningham, [illegible] Margaret [illegible]
7—J. Marken, [illegible] M. Fletcher, [illegible]
7—A. H. Boothby, [illegible] Ella Joy, 2[illegible]
7—J. [illegible] Lingfeld, [illegible] Lena Hatzer, 21
[illegible] H. I. McGinn 2[illegible], Maggie M. Donegan, 2[illegible]
Wm. B. Henkle, [illegible] Clara Wood, 2[illegible]
G. Winter, [illegible], Louise F. Leuschbach, 27
[illegible] S. Parke, [illegible] Henrietta B. Brooks, 1[illegible]
1[illegible]—C. T. Hall, [illegible] J. Martin, [illegible]
1—Ernest E. Lyons, [illegible] Lizzie Harkness, 2[illegible]
1—A. R. Fringle, [illegible] R. [illegible] H. W.
1—W. B. Bering, [illegible] Marie A. Gates, [illegible]
1[illegible]—Ira B. Beard, [illegible] Mary M. [illegible]
16—W. A. Walsh, [illegible] Helen McPheeters, 3[illegible]
1[illegible]—Herbert Hamlin, 3[illegible] Mary B. Howard, 1[illegible]
1[illegible]—T. J. McShance, [illegible] Barbara Schmitt, [illegible]
[illegible]—George Ziller, 3[illegible], Mary Dalton, 1[illegible]
[illegible]—Thomas Tollinson, [illegible] Lena Lorena, 2[illegible]
[illegible]—A. M. Putnam, 3[illegible] Lena M. Kitnst, 1[illegible]
[illegible]—Frank Dickson, 3[illegible] Mary L. Galloway, 1[illegible]
[illegible]—John Campbell, [illegible] Hannah E. Paxton, 19
[illegible]—A. Skitberg, [illegible] Miss Eggebrecht, [illegible]
[illegible]—Samuel W. Shaner, [illegible] Amelia Kent, [illegible]
[illegible]—A. L. Nicklin, [illegible] Sarah C. Cleveland, 3[illegible]
[illegible]—Harry Renlow, [illegible] Olive M. Caples, [illegible]
[illegible]—H. C. Eigensen, [illegible] Marie Swarts, 23
[illegible]—J. A. Brigham, [illegible] Sarah A. Hinds, [illegible]
—Andrew Anderson, [illegible] Rosa Bistine, 2[illegible]
[illegible]—W. Reed, [illegible] Anna Schiele, 2[illegible]

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT COURT—SMITH, J.

SATURDAY, Jan. 31, 1885.

State vs. E. Newsome—Plea of not guilty.

A. Frankhausen et al. vs. Quon Wo On—Judgment by default for $841 and costs and order for sale of attached property.

W. A. Lewis vs. Joseph and Mary Teal—Verdict for plaintiff.

POLICE COURT—MORELAND, J.

John Wilson—Depositing garbage on private property, fined $10.

Frank Jones—Vagrancy, continued till Monday.

James Petty—Disorderly conduct, forfeited [illegible]

B. Bertello—Roaming the streets after midnight, forfeited bail.

Billy K[illegible]—Drunk and disorderly, fined $10.

James Burns—Same, same.

Ah Hon—Assault and battery, dismissed.

Ah Lun—Larceny in store, continued till Monday.

ARRESTS FOR JANUARY.

The police of this city made arrests during the month of January as follows:

Drunk and disorderly, 79, roaming the streets after midnight, 10, disorderly conduct, 10, larceny in a store, 9, vagrancy, 8, assault and battery, 6, disorderly by fighting, 6, carrying on a washhouse without a license, 4, keeping an opium house, 3, larceny, 8, deserters en route, 3, smoking opium, 2, residing in a bawdy house, [illegible] en route to insane asylum, 2, begging on the streets, 2, en route to the penitentiary, 2, larceny by bailee, 2; visiting an opium house, 1, gambling, held as a witness, 1, interfering with an officer, 1, insane, 1, assault with a dangerous weapon, 1, carrying concealed weapon, 1, trespass, 1, abusive language, 1, [illegible], 1, soliciting prostitution, 1, [illegible] into city jail, 1, assault with [illegible], escaped from asylum, 1, [illegible] sidewalk, 1, depositing garbage on private property, 1; no complaint, 1. Total, 176.

BIDS FOR GOVERNMENT WORK.

Weekly Bids [illegible] About the Value of Stone and Piles Delivered at Point Adams.

Following are the bids received [illegible] [illegible] government jetty at Point Adams [illegible]

[illegible]

It will be seen that each contractor names the price at which he would deliver the stone, and this partly accounts for the widely differing figures. The price mentioned is for a ton. For instance W. F. Holmes' bid is 48 cents. Leander Michall's 65 cents. The former agrees to deliver the stone at Rugby Hole, about thirty [illegible] miles above Point Adams, and the government estimates that it is worth 1 cent per ton per mile to tow it, which makes the bid equal to 83 cents, while Michall's bid for stone delivered at the proposed work is 65 cents. The highest bid is nearly 150 per cent above this.

Following are the bids for 20,000 lineal feet of piles to be delivered at Point Adams:

Brazil Grounds, Astoria, 9 cents per lineal foot.

Leander Michall, Dayton, Or., 6[illegible] cents.
Ole Bowman, Scappoose, 11 cents.
J. H. D. Gray, Astoria, 7 cents.
Thos. J. Baxter, Vancouver, 7[illegible] cents.
J. C. Trullinger, et al., Astoria, 9 cents.
P. T. Fall [illegible], Kalama, 6 cents.

All the bids have been forwarded to Washington—a summary by telegraph and a copy of the bids in full by mail—and the award will be made there.

SUPREME COURT.

SALEM, Jan. 31.

Supreme court met at P. M., full bench present.

Joseph Matlindus, resp., vs. S. A. Heilner, et al., app.—Argued and submitted.

J. J. Victor and M. L. V. Sampson, apps. vs. W. S. Davis, resp.—Appealed from Columbia county, argued and submitted.

Court adjourned until 10 A. M. to-morrow.

SALEM, Jan. 31.

J. H. Peterson, plff. and resp. vs. Thomas H [illegible] defendant and appellant—Appealed from [illegible] county, argued and submitted.

Court adjourned until 10 A. M. Monday, February.

STEAMSHIP SAILINGS.

Following is the schedule of sailing dates of San Francisco steamers for this month:

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

DEEDS.

[illegible]

EAST PORTLAND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Report of the public schools of East Portland for the month ending [illegible]

[illegible]

W. A. WETZEL, [illegible]

Anniversary of the Opening of the International Hotel.

To-day, February 1, is the second anniversary of the opening of the International hotel, [illegible] of Third and [illegible] streets. The house [illegible] 188[illegible] by Mr. L. Lewiston, its present proprietor [illegible] hundred and was constructed [illegible] with an intelligent view to the accommodation [illegible] comfort and pleasure of guests. It contains [illegible] rooms, all well lighted, well ventilated [illegible] comfortably furnished, with a first class bar room and barber shop attached. Mr. L. [illegible] success may be largely attributed [illegible] [illegible] to secure patronage is well [illegible] to please and satisfy them [illegible]

[illegible]

FOR SCHOOL CLERK.

[illegible]

THE ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT.

[illegible]

BIG SALE AHEAD.—W. [illegible] Kohn has [illegible] sell the damaged stock of $6000 in clothing, etc., at the corner of Second and Washington on [illegible] day at 10 A. M. Bargains will be had and don't you forget it.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

An Interesting Letter by the Oregon Commissioner.

[illegible] Exhibit and the Needs of the Commission—Notes by the Way, Etc.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2[illegible].

It may not be uninteresting to many of the readers of THE OREGONIAN to read a few lines relative to what part Oregon is taking in the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition now being held in this city. I might also tell a great many things that would be of interest to many of your readers about the delightful ride that I had en route here over the Northern Pacific [illegible], Milwaukee and St. Paul and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in the [illegible] also spent at St. Louis [illegible] the Western Cattle [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] memories of weary years [illegible] were awakened as I came south [illegible] through western Kentucky, Tennessee and [illegible] upon the scenes of [illegible] weary march [illegible] hotly contested battle [illegible] but I forbear, and will simply say that I arrived here all safe and sound November 2[illegible] [illegible] so however with the [illegible]. A cold spell of weather which passed through northern Minnesota frosted many of our potatoes and some of our fruit, which was unfortunate considering that we had but for [illegible] while so many of the states have from ten to thirty car loads each. In nothing [illegible] for having [illegible] significant exhibit, and that partially frozen we immediately set to work to put it [illegible] [illegible] saying to our neighbors who were [illegible] [illegible] after car load of material and were erecting fine and expensive monuments upon which to display it, that we were not there to exhibit quantity but quality, and when it came to that we would put up our own car load [illegible] thirty from any other state in the [illegible], and as to style, we were put in people [illegible] Oregon with samples, and that we had the [illegible] [illegible] our girls were the handsomest in the whole country, and that [illegible] didn't take time [illegible] to make them handsome either.

Well, it may not be exactly the perfection of modesty for me to say that now our exhibit is all complete that we are not ashamed [illegible] it against any in the entire exhibition, either in quality of the products exhibited or the neat and simple taste in which it is arranged. Our wheat as exhibited both in the straw and in the [illegible] is the marvel of everybody, as are also our turnips that weigh 38 pounds, potatoes 6 pounds, cabbage [illegible] pounds, apples and pears over 3 pounds each, and our large plums, prunes, etc., all of which are so familiar to the eye of an old Oregonian that we think nothing of it; but when brought side by side as they are here with what they raise in other states, the difference is very noticeable, and every [illegible] to exclaim "Is it possible that Oregon produces such wonders in the way of fruits, grain and vegetables?" It is so common to hear people say "[illegible] thought that you didn't have anything out there in Oregon but big trees, minerals, fish and lots of rain!"

Our wool exhibit in the [illegible] and in the manufactured goods furnished by the Brownsville and Ashland woolen mills are creating much interest among wool growers and manufacturers, and we have already had experts from nearly every nation in the world come and examine them, and they all say that they can't be excelled in the entire exhibition. A gentleman from Boston said to me a few days ago that he had been handling woolen goods as a specialty for nearly thirty years, and he declared that he had never seen but one mill that could make blankets such as we have from the Brownsville woolen mills, and that mill the end was in Austria. The commissioner from Japan spent two hours with me one day and made several pages of notes [illegible] his book relative to our exhibit, and has [illegible] two pair of the blankets at a cost of $[illegible] to take home with him at the close of the exposition. One of the hardest struggles that we have [illegible] preserve our exhibit from the hands of the visitors. Everybody wants one of our large pears, apples or a few heads of wheat [illegible] to take home with them just to show their friends what monstrous things they grow out in Oregon. Our exhibit from the Portland high schools in connection with that fine architectural picture of the new high school building is really a fine exhibit, and is much admired, and all are surprised that we should have such schools and so fine a building. A large and magnificent painting of Mount Hood was kindly loaned me by the artist, Mr. J. E. Stuart, and helps greatly to illustrate our most prominent mountain scene and to set off the background of our exhibit. While we have reason to feel proud of our exhibit as far as it goes, yet I regret that we could not represent more of our industries and manufacturing interests. We have many that I should feel proud to place here in exhibit and invite comparison with those from other states.

This exposition certainly is a most stupendous and magnificent affair. I have heard many say that have attended all of the great expositions of the world that for magnitude and completeness of exhibits this one certainly excels all others heretofore held. Very much has been said against the management, [illegible] very much which I think is too [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] certainly larger in every way than any of its most visionary friends anticipated or thought it could be. It has grown, as it were, in their hands and in many ways it grew faster than they were [illegible] of thus the delay in getting ready for the opening. Buildings large [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

I want to say, however, before closing, [illegible] [illegible] we have [illegible] to accomplish thus far in the way of premiums. I may say first, however, that no premiums are awarded on any exhibit made in the government building, therefore all articles entered for competition must be placed and entered for premium in the buildings assigned for such exhibits. Thus all of the fruit had to be placed in the Horticultural Hall. I did not want to rob or spoil our [illegible] [illegible] exhibit by making such [illegible] [illegible] premiums, but I could not pass by without showing a good will, so I made [illegible] of apples, of twenty plates, ten plates and two entries were for the two best varieties for the valley climate and five best varieties for the [illegible] climate, the premium on each of these were silver metal and $[illegible] each. [illegible] single plate entries for best [illegible] of the varieties entered. Two of these were [illegible] [illegible] wrongly named, so this left me but nine entries. Out of these I took six [illegible] premiums, two for the best [illegible] for the valley and mountain climates, and [illegible] single plates. I think that this was a big victory for Oregon to start out with, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to follow right up in the line [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] I have been pleased to see the faces of quite a goodly number of Oregonians in and around headquarters resting in our [illegible] [illegible] and longing for the snow [illegible] able to be raised so that they could hear from home [illegible] [illegible] at first I could [illegible] and the papers all the way from before Christmas to after New Year's are pouring in [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] paper [illegible] [illegible] first class paint [illegible] [illegible] telling all about Oregon to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible] [illegible] knew anything about such a [illegible]

[illegible] seem to think that [illegible] county [illegible]. If it had not been for the [illegible] Mr. Samuels in supplying me with [illegible] [illegible] *West Shore* I should not have [illegible] [illegible] of any kind. It's a big thing [illegible] [illegible] we can't have something furnished us here for free distribution, where it can't help but return us 1000 per cent. on the investment. Other states are furnishing their commissions with plenty of help in every direction. Why shouldn't Oregon do something? Thus far this exhibit has not cost the

---

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

[illegible] has recovered from her recent serious illness.

N. [illegible] has written a new play, which he calls "Howling Absurdity."

[illegible] the oldest musician living, M. Hof, has celebrated his [illegible] [illegible] first birthday at Baden Baden.

[illegible] has retired from the stage and is settled down in Vienna to enjoy life [illegible] a fine bank account.

[illegible] to whom our [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] likely to acknowledge [illegible] [illegible] Vienna.

After several weeks [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] January 21 [illegible] He [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the stage [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] great favorite [illegible] [illegible] great success. He was 7[illegible] years old, and leaves a widow and one son.

Sara Bernhardt's gorgeous imperial mantle worn in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] is worth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] $1000 and is [illegible] [illegible] mosaic por[illegible] [illegible] It is made in [illegible] [illegible] sown with [illegible] [illegible] by Theodora when visiting the [illegible]

The most extravagantly dressed women of [illegible] the actresses, many of whom do not hesitate to expend from $500 to $800 for a single dress to be worn in some society drama. To such a pitch has this extravagance been carried, that the manager of the Comedie Francaise has repealed the rule compelling the lady members of the company to furnish all their own dresses for pieces the scene of which is laid at the present day. These are now supplied by the theater, as well as the historical costumes.

Mrs. Zelda Seguin says that after this season she will star in musical comedy or opera without chorus, as she herself puts it. She has for some time had this in mind. Her friends are urging her to appear in something in which her stage gifts would have better field than is possible to the alto of an opera company. She has in preparation by a writer now in Paris two pieces specially intended to give her peculiar abilities full scope. One is an adaptation from the French of Scribe, the plot relating to the boyhood of Richelieu, the other is a Spanish comedy, with a boy hero.

George Kunkel, the well known and original impersonator of Uncle Tom in Harriet Beecher Stowe's famous drama, died suddenly at [illegible] o'clock to-night, at his residence, 233 East Fayette street. At the time of his death he was at the supper table with his family, and was taking a sip of tea when his head fell upon his breast and he was a corpse. Dr. Hill states that death resulted from a rupture of a blood vessel near the heart, caused by fatty degeneration. Mr. Kunkel was born in Greencastle, Pa., on January 21, 1823. His first appearance on the stage was in 1844, when he joined in Philadelphia the "Virginia Nightingale Serenaders," the first minstrel troupe ever organized in this country. He was perhaps the oldest minstrel performer on the stage. In 1851 while Kunkel was playing Uncle Tom in Charleston, S. C., the city council held an extra session and passed a resolution forbidding any colored people from witnessing the play.

Marie Aimee, too, has grown old. She isn't as old as Ristori by a matter of twenty or thirty years, but she is still very far along, and she looks every year of her age when behind the footlights. I don't know exactly how old Mlle. Aimee is, but I believe it has been proved that she was thirty nine years old ten or twelve years ago, which would bring her very close to the half hundred now. To see Aimee walking on the street, with a perfectly fitting black dress, a quiet hat, a [illegible] dog, and a red parasol, one would place her age at perhaps thirty. On the stage with a low dress, and behind the footlights which shine upward and emphasize the wrinkles on her chin, neck and brow, she looks many years older than this. She sings in her new piece, and her manner, her phrasing, her method and her pronunciation are admirable. As a vocalist she lacks but one thing—a voice. She still dances prettily and imitates Pat Rooney with a [illegible] cleverness.

It seems that Mr. Barrett had the intention of producing Charles Osborne's play, "Becket," early in the season, but after rehearsing it in San Francisco last September found that it needed revision to make it suitable for the stage. He will probably send it to the author in England for that purpose. It will in all likelihood, therefore, not be done until next season. "Francesca da Rimini," which has been doing good business, will be withdrawn on next Saturday evening, after three weeks run. There was no idea of running it through the six weeks, so "Julius Cæsar" will be put on a week from to-morrow, Mr. Barrett appearing as Cassius, Mr. Louis James as Brutus, Mr. F. C. Mosely as Mark Antony, Mr. [illegible] Springer as Cæsar, Miss Marie Wainright as Portia and Miss Minnie Monk as Calphurnia. Mr. [illegible] and his assistants are painting new scenery for the forum, the Roman street, the [illegible] and the battlefield. Mr. Barrett will produce during the last three weeks of his engagement at the Star "The Bell on the Scutcheon," "[illegible] Man of Airlie," "David Garrick," "Hamlet," "Richelieu" and "Yorick's Love." His next engagement at the Boston theater will last four weeks. From there, after playing through the Eastern states, he will go on a Southern tour and play in New Orleans during the exposition.

Flowers on the Tomb of Dickens.

[illegible]

Carriages and Buggies.

[illegible]

Just Close Enough.

[illegible]

That [illegible] [illegible] down to the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] got to go when Benson's plasters are around. Bay rum? Y

[illegible] DAYS [illegible]

— OF —

OUR [illegible]

WHICH ENDS

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From Nishapur to Sebzevah, no truce,
To tramp but travel, spite of sands and drouth
In days so many, lest they miss the Fair.
Each falls to meditation o'er his crib
Piled high with provender before the start.
Quoth this: "My soul is set on winning praise
From goodman lord and master—hump to hoof,
I dedicate me to his service. How?
Grass, purslane, lupines and I know not what
Crammed in my manger? Ha, I see—I see!
No, master, spare thy money! I shall trudge
The distance and yet cost thee not a doit
Beyond my supper on this mouldy bran."
"Be magnified, O master, for the meal
So opportunely liberal!" quoth that:
"What use of strength in me but to surmount
Sands and simooms, and bend beneath thy bales
No knee until I reach the glad bazaar?
Thus I do justice to thy fare: no sprig
Of toothsome chervil must I leave unchewed!
Too bitterly should I reproach myself
Did I sink down in sight of Sebzevah
Remembering how the merest mouthful more
Had heartened me to manage yet a mile!"
And so it proved: the too-abstemious brute
Midway broke down, his pack rejoiced the thieves,
His carcase fed the vultures: not so he
The wisely thankful, who, good market drudge,
Let down his lading in the market place,
No damage to a single pack. Which beast,
Think ye, had praise and patting, and a brand
Of good and faithful servant fixed on flank?
So, with thy squeamish scruple—what imports
Fasting or feasting? Do thy day's work, dare
Refuse no help thereto,—since help refused
Is hindrance sought and found. Win but the race—
Who shall object? He tossed three wine cups off
And just at starting Lilith kissed his lips!
—Ferishtah's Fancies: Robert Browning.

THE GHOSTLY LADY

A STORY

WRITTEN EXPRESSLY FOR THE OREGONIAN
BY HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD

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A people of singular superstitions I gathered as they told me the sad story up in those dark hills where the day comes late and goes early, thrust back upon themselves by the great confronting masses of forest and precipice, and endowing stock and stone with a potency of occult life and will.

The rosy gleam of the snow lying on the crest of old Silvertop when the rest of earth was in gloom would send Jasper, the lonely distraught youth of twenty winters, to bed with a sense of happiness in the world, although it might not be for him, and the gray shadow there on another night frowned over him with a foreboding of evil for him and all the world besides.

The gray shadow was there on the night a wayfarer came up the valley and paused for shelter before the breaking storm. It was on the night of the gray shadow with the moon behind the mists that the strange noises were always heard in the old house, the strange sights seen.

The wayfarer was a man past middle life but still full of erect vigor and strength, his black eyes keen as the eyes of the youth before him, although brow and beard were white, a face of fine line, pure tint and passionate seriousness. The face of the youth before him gave one a singular sense of its being the same face reflected in a glass with all the aura and remoteness of its magic atmosphere, and with the addition of some strange phosphoric element, as you might say.

The elder man looked about him with an air of seeking and finding familiar things that Jasper with his observation made the surer for its narrow limits, or else through some other channel, at once recognized.

"Yes," he said. "Stay if you will. Only I warn you, it is the ghostly lady's night."

"The ghostly lady! There was none—"

"But there is now," said Jasper. And he led the way into the house, the door opening directly upon a big blazing chimney in a room where the size, the wainscoting and carving told that it belonged to one of those colonial houses that were outposts on the old wilderness, where some adventurous trapper had made his fortune, had built his dwelling and founded his family. Opposite the fire hung a portrait, a rude painting, hardly more than a daub, but even the unskillful painter had not been able to disguise the beauty of the subject, and the eyes of the lovely woman painted there seemed all at once to fasten upon the wayfarer as he glanced up and met them and stood transfixed. Through all the rude smear and touches of the paint there seemed to swim a bloom, a light, a color, till the fair face of the living woman for whom the thing was meant glowed on the panel, and with her great dark eyes was looking him through and through. "Whence did it come from?" was what the stranger contrived to gasp.

"I painted it," said Jasper. "It is the ghostly lady. Yet I could not keep my Margery out of it. A fair woman, you see."

"A fair woman," said the stranger with a shudder.

"For a ghost," said Jasper.

The stranger shuddered again. "Tell me what you mean," he said with an air of authority.

"Sometimes," said Jasper quietly, "there is no woman there. Again, as to-night, you see her."

"Tell her," said the stranger, dropping into a seat where the firelight flamed over him till he hid his eyes with his hand. Jasper regarded him fixedly. There was something in his young eye, a momentary anger, as in the eyes of the portrait; they both glowed as with a baleful fire behind them.

"Yes," said Jasper again, "a fair woman. It is my mother," he added presently.

"Your mother," said the stranger, and his tone was a piercing cry. A gray-haired woman with a kerchief on her head leaned forward from her dark corner and withdrew again at once.

"The way of it all is this," said Jasper calmly. "It was twenty years ago. She was a daughter of the family that had been established here, kings of the mountain country for a century and a half. All the land and all the gold of this long accumulation was hers. Perhaps she was willful, headstrong, what you please. She was used to command. And then she was [illegible]. You have seen that for yourself."

"I have seen it," said the stranger. "She had a lover [illegible] from some remote [illegible] spoiled lover, a man of [illegible] own, a man of power [illegible] to rule the fields and [illegible] have given him [illegible] cared to hers [illegible] so there [illegible] beggar [illegible] the youth [illegible] Wildly as [illegible] that was his name. He returned the love and they became husband and wife. To her apprehension the world held but one being, went on but for one being, had no other end than the happiness of one being. She directed every movement by him as the needle is governed by the star. She could hardly bear to have him out of her sight; in his presence she was [illegible] and full of joy; away from him he was all purest and fairest. The house was given, filled with friends; much of the time she wanted it so, that her lover should never weary. When friends were not there the two were away on their journeys, often bringing back with them new friends." And here the youth rose and threw fresh sticks upon the fire and walked restlessly about the room and looked through the window at the storm which had already begun to beat the mountain side with sleet. The stranger rose and himself stood a moment looking out into the immeasurable darkness up which the wild white storm was winging, his forehead cold upon the pane. "It was about one of these new friends," the youth resumed something less calmly as they took their seats again, "that all the trouble came. Trouble, trouble, trouble, trouble!"

"Will you repeat the word forever?" cried the stranger.

"Why not? Since trouble lasts forever. This trouble, at any rate, has lasted twenty years. Her husband found her in correspondence with this new friend. He found the man's letter, that is a love letter. But she, I imagine, was too innocent to know that. Only her fine instinct told her there was something amiss about it all, and she wrote him gently, in all friendliness, all kindliness, but making it impossible that he should write again. When her husband came into the room with flaming eyes and with that letter of the other's in his hand, it no more crossed her mind that he could doubt her with all her absorption, all her devotion, than that the sky would fall. She was stunned. And then angry pride sealed her lips and dropped her eyes, and when her senses having gathered she would have answered him, she had nothing to show him to make him disbelieve the evidence of that fatal letter, nothing but a blotter of which she never thought, the blotter that I have to-day, that I have held to the glass and read more times than one. 'My kind friend, it touches me—the picture you draw of what love may be to you some day. I wish you all that happiness and a sweet wife to divide it with you. I wish it that you may know if it is possible for any other on earth to know some portion of the bliss that is my daily and hourly happiness with my dear husband, who is all in all to me.'"

"Did she write that?" cried the stranger, springing to his feet.

"That and more to the same purpose."

"I do not believe it," he returned, sinking again into his seat, and his words fall like drops of molten metal.

"You can see it. Seeing is believing, Margery says. Then there was silence in the house for a little while—the calm that comes before the full force of the tempest, and all at once a thunder-clap. The wife had lost her wedding ring. She was sitting before this fire as you sit there. I can see her now. How do I know this story? Parts of it my nurse Margery has told me, and parts of it—perhaps I was born with the knowledge of them! She had on her gold colored brocade, but the bloom of the flames overlay the pale straw tint of the lustrous dress and jewels till she seemed a thing of flame herself. She had been pining since the day her husband came in with that letter, possibly her hand was thinner than it had been. A coal of fire snapped out from the great logs burning and roaring before her and touched her draperies. She bent to gather up the garment with a quick fling of the white hand, and then the ring was gone.

"Now what madness possessed the man?" cried Jasper in a fury, "coming in at the moment of the outcry that she had lost the ring, to answer with a sneer: 'Impossible! There was no ring to lose. There was no ring upon your hand. The ring you gave your lover would not be on your hand to lose. No, no, rings leave hands so summarily as that!' If there is strength in any mortal woe to work still further woe, the eyes that were raised to his should have haunted him."

"And so they did! And so they did!" came the piercing cry again.

"'You forget,' she said, 'that you are speaking to your wife!' and she moved past him with such a grace as that with which a queen might ascend a scaffold. And presently they came and brushed the hearth, and they came and scattered the fire and moved the logs and sifted the ashes, searching for that ring. But no ring was found."

"No ring was found!"

"Then Jasper went to his wife's room. 'You have been in the core of my heart,' he said. 'You have been my heart itself, my life's blood, my life! But I tear you out! I cast you by! I fling you to the winds, though I fling heart and soul and life with it, until you give me back that ring. I gave you that ring with which I betrothed you, with which I wedded you, when I thought you pure and true, as I know you base and false!' She looked at him again a moment, hesitating, doubtful, and then she flung herself upon him with tears and kisses and tender cries. And he with a curse wrenched himself free, he threw her from him as if she had been a [illegible]. Margery was there to see. She fell, her head hitting the heavy fender."

"She fell!" said the stranger hoarsely.

"She fell, and lay there a moment. The man was not a brute. He was only an infuriated husband."

"He was not a brute!"

"He turned, crying out, 'My God! she is dead! She is gone!' She struggled up on one hand. 'No,' she said, looking at him steadily, 'I am not gone. I shall never go till I give you back that ring!' And then she fainted in Margery's arms, and he strode from the room and out of the door, and God knows where. His wife never knew. I was born," cried Jasper, his voice rising like the sough of the gale, "no great while afterward. I mean this child Jasper, for my father," she sighed. "Oh, Margery," she said, hanging on my nurse's neck, "do not let me die! Do not let me die! I said I would not leave this earth till I had that ring. I cannot, oh, I swear by heaven I will not die!" And how was that, Margery, dear?" murmured Jasper, his shrill voice falling into a tone of strange tenderness, "did she grow fainter? Did she kiss her babe and close her eyes? Did she die? Was it you or that other Margery who cried in sobs, 'The best mistress, the best wife on earth, this time she is gone indeed,' and she promised she would never go till she gave him back the ring. Which were wo[illegible] [illegible] was all a mistake. She had not gone. She has never gone. She is here still. She is here to-night."

"To-night?"

"You may see her," cried Jasper vehemently, "in her flame colored robe, sitting there beside the fire, the hand shielding the face from the glow; you may see her sweep her draperies aside when the coal has snapped as some great ruin in the old timber; snap, you may see her wildly search the place about for that ring, and then the logs, the coals, the embers, the ashes scatter this way and that as if a shell exploded in the blaze, and all is still again. Or you may see her in the [illegible] times all night there the scene repeats itself; you hear her sob [illegible] her fall, and if you go down you see the white figure like a mist in the moonlight, like the hidden thorn bush seen through the blowing snow, like the waterfall on old Silvertop in the night. Or you may see her in that portrait [illegible] where the [illegible] dead of a likeness grows and pulsates and fluctuates, and the lovely beauty swims to the top with radiant smile and glowing eyes [illegible] parted lips and breathing, breathing [illegible] thing possessed [illegible] could express [illegible] I would [illegible] learned with the counselor [illegible] that all magicians have. Sometimes you hear her singing—if you can call it singing—the wind sighing through the trees in human tone, the wire that stretches its northward way past the great [illegible] humming in the vibrations of an aerial harpstring with weird secrets, the hissing of the log upon the fire—it is like them all, but most when the storm rages and the snow flies fast and drifts round every gable and through every crevice, and the wind seems wild and sad. You can hear her with her wild far away ghost music. I have tried to write it down with all its burden of sorrow, of horror, of madness. But can you write down the cry of a star that burns out, of a love, of a soul, of a life that is annihilating? The earth shook and faded under her feet, the solid heavens melted, the world, the universe ceased to be in the moment that her husband doubted her. Nothing remained but nothingness! She was nothingness! Life and the world were gone, but she is here still!" And as the gale howled outside, Jasper's voice had mounted with it in a wild wail, and sank to as wild a whisper.

"Stop!" said the stranger, in a tone that even Jasper heeded. "Will you tell me she is innocent?"

"Will I tell you this snow driving outside us is spotless? Will I tell you stars shine, suns shed light and clouds shed rain? Will I tell you any created thing is so foreign to its nature that white is black? Will I tell you God does not ride the storm? When I tell you that, I will tell you she is not innocent! Innocent? The angels that stand before God's throne are less white of soul than she."

"Then," cried the stranger, "then I am accursed! Then I am of all men most accursed!" And he brought his staff down with a mighty blow upon the old square tile in the hearth at his feet, and shattered it in a dozen fragments, that flew to right and left. And what was it glittering there at the point of the staff among the broken bits of the old beveled brick? The brass ferrule of the staff? Or a ring, a ring of gold, a broad, bright band of gold, a wedding ring?

The stranger stooped and plucked it from the end of the staff where it had stuck fast, while Jasper leaned forward with white face and glittering eyes. "It is the ring!" cried the man. "It is the same! It is the legend inside that I cut with my own hand! It is my darling's ring, and I—"

"Are there no currents in the blood?" cried Jasper, starting up with wild gesticulation. "No instincts that warn, no heart beats that thrust the brain to life and recognition? Do you fancy I did not know you when I saw you at the door, when I stood talking with the coming storm? Have I never seen myself in the glass? Did Margery tell of you so poorly? Is the circle shut in the room above so false and weak that I should fail to know you, or can years and griefs so bury life in their ashes? I have waited for you. I have felt you coming. I have heard steps one after another beating on my temples, on my heart, as you came up the mountain! You have come back at last to the house where you broke your wife's heart, where you ruined her life and my life, where you murdered her and made me a madman!"

"A madman," said Margery slowly, coming forward from her dark place and putting her hand on the shoulder of Jasper, who sank as if beneath its weight into his chair again, but even in that moment turned like a dumb animal to kiss the hand. "Mad from the hour of his birth, mad, who became mad before he saw the light or breathed the air, whose blood, whose brain, was poisoned when suspicion, suspicion, that vilest viper broth there is, turned the blood black in his mother's veins and seared and starred the unborn babe she bore!"

"Hush, hush!" said Jasper. "She has given back the ring, you see. Now she may rest at last!"

At that moment there came a sound—was it singing, or sighing, or the murmur of an aeolian harp, the dying breath of a blast of the gale, a woman's sweet caressing voice? And as it sobbed away into silence they turned with one impulse to see the portrait on the panel, glowing, trembling, smiling with rosy warmth, fading, vanishing, gone, and the panel was bare of all but a few brushfuls of paint.

"It is her last song!" said Jasper. "The ghost will walk no more."

"The ghost will walk no more," said his father.

"The ghost!" cried the woman. "No one but he has ever seen the ghost. It is the fiction of his disordered brain. And if we too fancy we have seen strange sights, heard strange sounds, it is through the force of the mighty will of his that determines to subject us to his mood. Ah! what might that will not have done! God knows what companionship he will find now!"

"He will have mine," returned the other. "I shall never leave him."

What a laugh was that which burst from the mad youth's lips! "That companionship," he cried. "But I shall [illegible] you," he said again in a moment. "The ghost calls me. I too shall go into the land of shadows. I too become a ghost." And presently out of the silence came one wild cry, and then there was silence again. Had lightning fallen out of the great snow storm raging on in the black vault above, had lightning shot down the shaft of the huge chimney to pierce one heart alone with its bolt, or had the spot so long oppressing the sad brain suddenly burst and flooded the cells with death, who knows? Only the mad youth lay dead in his chair.

The woman sprang to him still and threw her arms about him, the kerchief falling from her long gray hair that streamed in silver tresses around her. "My boy! My boy!" she cried. "My wretched, haunted by the ghost of my youth and sorrow!" But what strange change was this which, as she spoke, the look the [illegible] the portrait had brought out upon her face, what color burning on the cheek, what fire in the dark eye, what likeness of the portrait with all the sadness of it intensifying to horror!

"Sibyl!" the stranger cried. "Sibyl! Am I also crazed? Are there only the dead and the mad left here? Is it you, Sibyl, my wife?" And then in answer to her outcry men came and bore her son from the room, she following.

The day was dawning in the pallor of the wild gray storm when she came in again and stood before her husband. "The expiation is over," she said slowly, "and I turn from the dead to the living. The long struggle is ended. It is best he should be dead. I do not weep for his death, only for his life. My child never knew one for his mother, always for Margery, his maid, his slave. For when she died his grief destroyed him so that I, who had hardly been able to glance at him before, took her place and became herself. Yet how he was aware of the story, unless born with the stamp of my suffering on his consciousness, unless the real Margery hinted of it all before she died—"

"Sibyl," he said, "I must go. You can never forgive me. Our son's sorrows stand between us. Yet if you have had twenty years of this scorching service, I too have been twenty years in hell. And I go back to hell."

"No," she answered, "you are more to me than my son! We take up the days again, forgiving, forgiven."

"I sinned! I sinned!" he cried.

"And has sorrow absolved your sin. I am old," she said, "if not in years. I am old. I have gone through [illegible] as through [illegible] but we rise from [illegible] into another life as out of the night [illegible] and darkness another day break."

The best known and most brilliant woman of to-day in France—probably in the world—is Mme Edmond Adam. Probably Mme Adam is best known in this country as the able editor of the *Nouvelle Revue*, but in Paris and London she is as distinguished for her beauty, her art, her personal fascination, her power to draw around her a brilliant circle as for her talent as a writer, her active enterprise as a director, and her genius as an editor. One of the most celebrated of the younger French painters, on being told that he ought to crown his success by painting a portrait of Mme Adam, replied: "It might crown me, but it could not crown her; only Bonnat, or Carolus Duran could do justice to the combination of gifts and graces which exist in Mme Adam. So complex, yet so distinctive, so delicate, yet so strong, so free and independent, yet filled with such exceeding and tender womanliness." This was a delightful tribute from such a man.—*Demorest's Magazine.*

Queen Victoria owns in her own name the great park surrounding Windsor Castle, which comprises 14,000 acres of ground. As a commercial venture, however, it does not pay, the receipts last year from rental, sales of produce and venison being only about $125,000, while the expenses of keeping it up amounted to $125,000. There are other royal parks in and about London, but as they are more or less open to public use, they are not considered exclusive crown lands. The thrifty queen, however, owns more than five hundred houses in London, on which she collects her rents regularly.

Miss Lilian Whiting, who has been for several years doing good work on the staff of the Boston *Traveler*, has just been made the literary editor of that paper.

BEAUTY'S PHILOSOPHY.

How Female Physical Perfection May be Secured.

Secrets of Bathing—Diana of Poictiers—Keeping the Skin Soft—Removing Freckles and Whitening Red Noses

When Goethe was asked "What is beauty?" he replied "I do not know, but I can show it to you." Beauty is like electricity—we know not wherein it consists—but we all recognize its mighty power. People have been absurd enough to say that beauty is a matter of taste, and that no exact standard of physical perfection can exist. The beauty of Abyssinia, the home of Rasselas, is a mass of fat and weighs 900 pounds or so, while the Chinese belle is lank and lean. The Peruvians admire distorted heads and prominent cheek bones, and the Kaffir Zulus delight in blubber lips and a flat nose. But it is surely not susceptible to argument. Who can doubt that there is an abstract ideal of beauty? Even now the civilized world looks back 3000 years upon the Grecian sculptors, recognizing that they proclaim the finest ideal of beauty so far attained by the human race. I make beauty as a power that will always be recognized in the world. Only men and queens can afford to be ugly. Accordingly the so called fair sex must, and of right ought to, pay the intensest attention to the powers of attraction which God has given them.

Now-a-days youth cultures beauty. Women who are yet young have already lost their charms. The reverse of this should be the case. With an increased knowledge of those things which conduce to the preservation of beauty it may well be that the art of preserving good looks will be better cultivated and that the woman of the future will retain her attractions longer than the woman of to-day. The historian Brantome speaks of an old lady of his acquaintance who at 70 years of age was as charming, fresh and lively as any woman at 30. It was said that certain skilled doctors and learned apothecaries prepared for her daily a draught of potable or drinkable gold. This lady was the famous Diana of Poictiers. Potable gold was not however the secret of the preservation of her loveliness. Every morning of her life she bathed in rainwater, and thus it was, says Oudard, her surgeon, barber and perfumer, "that was the only secret which the illustrious dame employed to preserve health, youth and beauty to the age of 70 years."

It is indeed recognized at the present day that rain water, which is pure distilled water, is a most admirable cosmetic. If it cannot be obtained, soft water is next best, but never hard water, for that contains highly injurious mineral salts which crack the skin. Women lose their beauty more quickly in hot climates. The beauty of an Italian woman is fully developed at 17, at 30 she is old and ugly. The fruit ripens quickly and soon withers.

Many women take cold baths daily. They are not only injurious to the health in most instances, being too great a drain on the vitality, but they are not advisable for the skin. Hot baths are objectionable. Rapid transitions from heat to cold hurt the skin; that is the reason a cook never has a good complexion. The water should be tepid and the flesh should be rubbed gently with a flesh brush or mitten. The daily bath as a cosmetic cannot be too highly recommended. The reason that pimples and other cutaneous eruptions appear more frequently on the face and neck than elsewhere is simply because those parts are more frequently washed and cleansed, and that the pores being kept open, eruptive tumors find there a readier exit. It has been said that the age of beauty will never come until every woman takes a bath every day. After drying the body thoroughly it is well to dust it with a bag of fine gauze containing powdered orris root and starch, one part of the former to three of the latter. Baron Liebig says that the progress of nations in civilization can be accurately measured by the amount of soap they use. Nevertheless it is not necessary to use soap more than twice a week in bathing. Some soaps are very bad for the skin. There is none better than glycerine; palm oil and oatmeal soaps are good.

Other liquids have been used for bathing purposes besides water. Prince Jerome Bonaparte bathed daily in champagne. It is said that a number of ladies of the monde in Paris bathe every day in milk, and history is handed down to us that in ancient times the noble dames of Rome and Athens practiced their ablutions in the nourishing fluid. The Princess Borghese afterward, niece of Naples, was said to indulge in a daily milk bath. So essential to her good looks did she deem it that she denied herself a visit to the court of St James because she was given to understand that milk was not sufficiently plentiful in England to permit her to indulge in her luxurious habit. In Paris the milk used for bathing purposes is afterward bought up by second class butchers and served to their customers.

The effect of the pull tang on the skin is so salutary that recently a distinguished dermatologist of Vienna, Prof. Hebra, has adopted the plan of placing some of his chronic patients in water up to their necks and leaving them there for several days. They are tied up in rubber sacks through which the water is kept constantly flowing. One should avoid going into the open air for half an hour or so after bathing, to avoid sudden change of temperature.

A shiny polished complexion is due to an unusual secretion of fatty matter by the skin. For this a saturated solution of borax used morning and evening as a wash for the face is a good remedy. The best remedy for the trouble, as well as for the cure of a tendency to redness of the nose and knuckles, is the following:

Powdered borax, one half ounce; pure glycerine, one ounce; camphor water, one quart. Mix and use twice a day. This lotion is better than any in the shops, according to the opinion of a celebrated authority on skin diseases. It prevents chapped skin, removes sunburn, keeps the pores in fine condition and is cheap.

From the cosmetic point of view it is best not to wash the hands in water very often when bathing. They can be rendered much [illegible] other means. The Baron Alibert [illegible] one of the most celebrated Parisian dermatologists. One day a lady said to him: "Doctor, how white and smooth your hands are. Why don't you tell us your secret for keeping them so?"

"Madam," replied the doctor, "if I were to tell you, you would not imitate me."

"Oh yes I will, doctor. Do tell me."

"I never wash them."

"What!"

"With water."

"With what, then?"

"With the best olive oil of Aix. Do not your [illegible] that the ancient athletes anointed themselves daily with oil? You may be sure the gallant were never troubled with skin disease."

Since Baron Alibert came on the [illegible] has been discovered a [illegible] oil of Aix [illegible] is glycerine. A bottle of glycerine should form an indispensable adjunct to every lady's toilet, but care must be taken that it shall be chemically pure, else it will discolor and irritate the skin. A tablespoonful in a pint of water will soften and protect the skin from the air. It should be rubbed in, but not wiped off. The use of cosmetic gloves, or as they are more commonly called "bleaching gloves," has long been known in some countries, and there are ladies who glove themselves as regularly on retiring to bed as they do before going into the street.

The balm of Gilead is the most ancient as well as the most expensive of cosmetics. It is identical with what is now called benzoin, which sells in Constantinople at $1500 a pound! It is supposed to be a sovereign remedy for all skin troubles. The bible speaks well of it, which, it is to be hoped, is sufficient authority. The poultice of bread crumbs and asses' milk used by the ladies of ancient Rome has been mentioned in a previous article on this subject in the *Post-Dispatch*. Thin slices of fresh meat were also laid on the cheeks at night.

Some people object to wearing veil on the ground that it injures the eyes. The writer asked a celebrated oculist, Dr Knapp of New York, if this notion had any foundation of fact. He replied that it had none.

For the toilet no face powder is superior to the finely powdered starch used in the nursery which we call baby powder. Arrowroot powder is best; rice powder is also good. Many a pretty woman has ruined both her skin and her constitution by the use of deleterious cosmetics, and many of the nostrums sold in the shops are poisonous, containing arsenic or other mineral poisons. Pure French chalk is harmless. Rose powders are prepared from bismuth or French chalk colored with carmine and ochre to give them the desired tint. Powders made in this way are harmless, but they should be bought of a reputable druggist. A curious preparation called "Sympathetic Blush" produces a wonderfully deceptive tint. It is perfectly colorless at first, but undergoes a chemical alteration when brought in contact with the skin and produces a strikingly natural pink tint. The innocence of this blush is most doubtful.

The woman of fashion can now provide herself with little jars which contain finely powdered French or Venetian chalk made into a paste with gum water colored to a proper tint with Prussian blue and accompanied with little leather pencils all minutely featured on purpose to portray with anatomical fidelity the direction and line of the veins. This so called method of "enameling" is simply painting the face, and for this purpose the artists always prefer the poisonous sorts of lead. The health of the customers pays dearly for it. There are better and simpler methods than these for concealing the ravages of age.

The following is a celebrated remedy for freckles and may be compounded at home: Best English mustard powder, a tablespoonful; lemon juice enough to make a thin paste; oil of almonds, a teaspoonful. Mix them well and apply in a thick plaster night and morning until the skin smarts. After a few days the scarf skin should loosen and the freckles disappear. After they have gone the surface should be washed several times daily with a solution of borax, and the patient should not venture into the open air for some days.

Grief, as well as agitation of mind, is detrimental to beauty. Too much excitement of the tear-ducts dims the eyes, and traces of the working of passions are left upon the face. Those people who are happily gifted with an equable temperament grow old much less quickly than those whose dispositions are the reverse. Girls sometimes bite and suck their lips in order to make them red. It is a foolish habit which may injure their shape. Dryness and cracking of the lips as well as fever sores are usually due to a disordered stomach. Persons liable to such troubles should apply to their lips every night a salve of glycerine mixed with lard, which is the best application known for that purpose. A fever sore begins as a hot, painful lump on the lip, soon changing into a blister. It is both annoying and disfiguring. The sore should never be rubbed or scratched. At the very outset it should be touched with this preparation every few hours: Carbolic acid, 10 drops; glycerine, a teaspoonful; attar of roses, two drops.

Beauty, it is said, is only skin deep. Accordingly she who would be beautiful should pay the utmost attention to the rules above set forth. Beauty is not however in reality skin deep; it is only scarf skin deep, as [illegible] is kept in the epidermis. Blister a negro and when the epidermis comes away you will find the spot is white. The epidermis contains the coloring matter which distinguishes the negro from the white man, the [illegible] from the brunette. In this brief [illegible] health. When [illegible] constitutional remedies must be sought.—[St Louis Post-Dispatch.

The Eagle and Its Prey

A strange story has come to us from the northern parts of Scotland. It seems that an old buck leading his herd of deer was suddenly attacked by a golden eagle which swooped down upon the buck's head, flapped its wings and generally tried to worry the unfortunate beast to death. We are told that this is a most unusual occurrence, but as a matter of fact, it is nothing of the sort. Nothing is more common than for a bird of prey to light on the head of some large beast of game to [illegible] it, nearly [illegible] pecking at its eyes and battering its head, and so to goad it that it leaps headlong from the top of a precipice. The animal being thus killed the eagle has a quarry that lasts it for weeks. We have been recently assured that the golden eagle never devours its prey on the spot where it has killed it, but soars away with its booty in its talons. This kind of natural history is very interesting and can be easily acquired from Goldsmith's Animated Nature. As a matter of fact the golden eagle when it has struck its quarry makes a meal of it then and there. Nor is it, as we have already said, at all uncommon for a small eagle to attack a full sized deer. The only strange thing in the whole story is that a golden eagle should have been seen in Scotland. The belief of naturalists is that in these islands the golden eagle is extinct. Nothing is more remarkable than the disappearance of our English fauna. We need not go back to the time when a price was paid for the heads of wolves. Since then the otter, the badger and the pine marten have become so rare that they may be considered practically extinct. The jay, one of the most beautiful of our wild birds, has been almost exterminated. The gamekeeper's gun and will have long before [illegible] the white eagle, the parrot crossbill or the Bohemian waxwing. We cannot stop this killing out of strange and curious creatures. But it is a pity that it should happen. The world is very large and is England [illegible] point out in an interesting [illegible] nature might [illegible] There was a time when [illegible] Westmoreland [illegible] There was a time when [illegible] common in the north [illegible] of Devon [illegible] wild animals are dying out [illegible] our coast will provide the naturalists with rarities and specimens that will occupy him. Most of us know from practical experience how strange beasts and birds have become year after year more and more rare and have at last disappeared except from certain favored localities. [illegible] the Thames. Are there a dozen otters between [illegible] and Teddington? Are there [illegible] dozen herons? Then again, where is the man who has last seen a bonelli falcon or a merlin or a hobby or a great crane? When do we ever come across a spoonbill or a stilt or an avocet? Is there any one now alive who has shot a merganser? Where is the little owl? When was the last pintail duck seen? What has become of the great grebe? That the great auk is extinct we know. There is no more strange sign of the times in which we live than that afforded by the rapid extermination of well known species.—[London Post.

DIAZ' INAUGURATION

Incidents and Scenes of the Ceremony—The Popular Hatred for Gonzalez

Mexico has seen to-day what the United States has never seen, a president go into office without heartburnings or regret in any bosom, but with the deep and unanimous joy of all parties and all classes, wrote a City of Mexico correspondent on the 1st instant to the New York *Tribune*. She has seen, too, a president step out loaded with almost universal hatred and execration, with no one to utter a kindly word in his behalf. General Gonzalez had the power, the ability and the bravery to impress his name forever upon the hearts of his countrymen. As it is he barely walks out of office with his life, barring a little fortune of several millions. Seldom has any ruler entered office as General Diaz has to-day. He enters crowned with fond hope and expectations such as few mortals have ever borne, and none have been able to realize, the hopes and expectations of all from the president of the supreme court to the smallest Indian that can lisp the name of Porfirio. And all these expectations he must carry out with no resources but the love of his people. He steps to the command of an army unpaid and in many places half fed, to the door of a treasury stripped of its last cent and with its credit actually below zero.

The inauguration ceremonies were few and simple. There was an abundance of gold lace, broadcloth, and white kid gloves at the theater of Iturbide, where as early as 8:30 o'clock in the morning the army and navy officers, the diplomatic corps and citizens had assembled to see the new president take the oath of office before the two houses of congress. At a little before 9 General Diaz, dressed in plain black with white necktie, was ushered into the presence of congress and from the president of the chamber of deputies received the oath. With no further formalities and no speech making he returned to his carriage and drove to the national palace amid the firing of cannon and the combined clanging of all the 20 odd bells in the two towers of the great cathedral. Upon the dais at the end of the great ambassadors' hall General Gonzalez stood waiting to hand over the reins of government. He received General Diaz with a little speech in which he spoke of his own efforts to promote the welfare of his country, and announced that he should retire with a clear conscience. In spite of the solemnity of the occasion some of the audience had to cough and sneeze at this. General Diaz replied in another little speech, concluding with the hope that when his country called him General Gonzalez would be ready as before. It is to be feared that this hope may never bloom. Gonzalez may be called, but not in the way to which General Diaz referred.

This little speech making being over, the ex-president went down to his carriage and drove away amid a thousand scowling faces outside, while the new president stayed to receive the public. Some of his old companions in arms who had suffered imprisonment with him he embraced most affectionately, but with other friends he merely shook hands as he did with the crowd.

General Diaz seems to be between 45 and 50 years old, is about five feet nine inches in height and very good looking. He has something of color, but not enough to attract attention anywhere. He has a kind expression which makes one feel that if there is any such one to be placed upon the deceitful countenance of man, here at least is a good heart. That he will try to elevate and improve his country there is little doubt. But to do so to the extent of people's hopes requires something more than good qualities and a brave heart. No one outside of Mexico can realize what the people have endured. The [illegible] General Diaz [illegible] his country [illegible] pass to a very different successor. Under the present system there is little check on any misuse of such powers, and it is difficult to see how Diaz can effect a reform that would be permanent. The rebellion of the congress against the [illegible] Gonzalez shows a great awakening on this point. Gulliver, too, awoke, and found getting up quite another matter.

After the general assertions made about the administration of Gonzalez it would hardly be fair to close without giving at least one specimen of the acts upon which they are based. I give the latest act, though one of the least, because, occurring within less than 48 hours of the time when he was to surrender his power, and hardly a week since his orders brought the city to the very verge of civil war and bands marched the streets yelling "Death to Gonzalez!" it showed the unparalleled boldness and rapacity which have characterized his official career. On Saturday, November 29, his secretary of state went to the treasury of the federal district of Mexico (corresponding to the District of Columbia) and demanded the money in the treasury. He was informed that there was $9000 there and that this had been appropriated to the district officials on salaries already in arrears. For most of them had already signed and filed receipts, so that the money really belonged to them though still in the safe. The district treasurer declined to hand over the key, whereupon the secretary called in a force of soldiers he had in waiting, took the key by force from the treasurer, secured the money, drove off to the palace with it, and sent the treasurer and his assistant off to jail under guard of the soldiers. This [illegible] the very last cent under control of the national government. Two weeks ago not a paper in this city would have dared to report this occurrence. To-day they are all talking about it. To a stranger the funniest thing would seem to be that not one of them inquires what was done with the money. To the citizen there is nothing funny about it. Every one thinks he knows just where it went, and inquiry would be but a waste of words.

SOME CURIOUS SCHOOL-BOOKS.

How the Children Were Taught in the South During the War.

I wonder if anyone has made a collection of Confederate literature. A library of books published in the south during the war would not be a large one, but its value would grow greater with every year. I came across a few specimens of Confederate school books the other day, found on an old book stand in Charleston. Among them was "The Confederate Primer." It was printed in Richmond, Va., by George L. Bidwood, 121 Main street, 1864. The straits to which publishers were put for material is shown by the covers on this little primer, which are of common wall paper, the figures being turned inside. Another more ambitious book is "The Pictorial Primer," printed by West & Johnson, Richmond, 1864. The illustrations are mainly such cuts as may be seen in old country newspapers to add to the attractiveness of advertisements. The effect is very comical. Upon the title page is the legend "Printed in the Fourth Year of the War of Independence."

"The First Dixie Reader" is edited by Mrs M B Moore and published by Branson & Farrar, Raleigh, N C, 1864. Some of these lessons were written expressly for this publication, for "our people and the time." Here is an "easy lesson" for little girls: "There comes Old Aunt Ann. She is quite old. See how she leans upon her stick. When she was young she did good work for her master and mistress. Now she cannot work much, but she knows that her young miss, as she calls her, will take care of her as long as she lives. She is not like poor white women, who would starve to death if she could not work. Many poor white folks would like to live in Aunt Ann's [illegible] and eat what Miss Kate sends out as her dinner."

"The Southern Speller and Definer," Charleston, S C, 1865, thus defines "slavery": "A system of labor which exchanges subsistence for work, which secures a maintenance from the master to the slave and gives a life labor from the slave to the master. Slave is defined as a person held to service or labor to another in exchange for maintenance for life; a bond servant is distinguished from a hireling." Several pages are devoted to Africanisms which have crept into the speech of the southern people. "The words," says the writer, "bear so little resemblance to those for which they are substituted that we [illegible] treat them as barbarisms and translate them into English. Dat for that, dem for them, dey for these, uddah for other, [illegible] for here, etc." The writer then [illegible] that these provincialisms are every [illegible] matter of pride to southerners, as distinguishing them from Yankees, and that such [illegible] would be very sorry to call a cow anything but "cowoo," or a house anything but a "howse."

"The mammy, the dusky deity of every [illegible] nursery, is made responsible for the corruptions of speech, which cling throughout life to men and women, even when an effort is made to correct them." [illegible] given, the chorus of which is:

Three cheers for our army so true,
Three cheers for Price, Johnston and Lee,
Beauregard and Davis forever,
The [illegible] of the brave and the free

Senator Garland's Nerve.

Not long ago Garland hit Butler pretty hard. That is to say he got a very good one on him, and Butler laid for the Senator from Arkansas. Knowing Garland's fondness for candy he procured some caramels and also some cubes of brown soap, which, when wrapped in their tissue paper, precisely resembled to the eye the caramels. Butler knew that if he tried to put the cubes of soap off on Garland he would fail, as the latter was, of course, on the alert for [illegible] he was concerned. So Voorhees of Indiana, who sits next to Garland, was [illegible] for the confederate. Said Butler to Voorhees: "Here are two genuine caramels. These others are cubes of soap. Go over and lay the soap cubes on your desk, eat the genuine caramels, put your [illegible] in Providence and say nothing." Voorhees did as he was told. Garland observed the candy on the desk, and saw that Voorhees was eating something with an air [illegible].

"Hello," said Garland, "What are you eating?"

"I've got a cold, and I'm eating some candy," replied Voorhees, very much absorbed in some papers in his hands.

Garland looked at the counterfeits wistfully for a moment. "Hum," he said, and fondly he picked one up. "I've something of a cold myself," and he popped the piece of soap into his mouth. There was crunching of his jaws and [illegible]. Voorhees watched him out of the tail of his eye, as did a dozen other of the old boys sitting around. Garland knew he was under fire, but he was determined not to flinch. After chewing a moment he looked up at Voorhees with the immutable air of earnestness that is characteristic of him and softly asked: "Do you eat many of these things when you have a cold?" [illegible] and kept on chewing, an almost [illegible] strip of lather formed on his lip. Voorhees became alarmed and went to Butler. "The fellow is actually eating that stuff. Why, it will kill him." "Noo-o," drawled Butler, "I don't reckon anything will kill that man." Garland was game. He finished his, and no man could say that he looked as if he didn't enjoy it.—[Washington Letter.

Mrs Marshall, the wife of Mr Alfred Marshall, who succeeds Mr Fawcett as professor of political economy at Cambridge, assisted her husband in writing "Economics of Industry," and has for several years taught political economy in connection with the Cambridge correspondence classes.

The Oregonian
SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 18[illegible]

THE WHITMAN CONTROVERSY.

RECOLLECTIONS OF W H GRAY

ASTORIA, Jan 20, 188[illegible]

As I am the only person now living who met Rev H H Spalding and Dr Marcus Whitman at Liberty Landing on the Missouri river about April 5, 1836, and was for many years associated with them in their missionary labors and settlement in the Oregon country, it would [illegible] thought [illegible] if I did not come forward to defend them against a slanderer who [illegible] filled four [illegible] your valuable paper. I will not attempt to view the long list of false insinuations uttered by a writer steeped in prejudice against all Protestant Christian effort to [illegible] the condition of the native population of the country [illegible] no effort [illegible] can induce her to be reasonable. This is distinctly shown by reference to Rev Myron Eells' pamphlet and her first paragraph, in which she claims that she committed a fault, and to confess that fault she put down forty-six more.

The question is one of personal knowledge of events that occurred in Oregon in 1842 and of events then about to occur in the city of Washington. It was stated in Oregon that a treaty had been signed in Washington giving to Great Britain all of Oregon, though subsequent facts showed that the treaty was about to be made and that it only referred to Maine and our eastern coast. As a consequence of the statement a citizen of Oregon hastened to [illegible] on to learn the facts, and in case the statement was found not to be true to inform the United States government that the time had arrived to assert its claim to Oregon, as was then being done by an opposing party who claimed it on the ground that it had the largest number of subjects in the territory, and by opening a practicable road well known to him for emigrants, so that by outnumbering the opposing party with American citizens, the country would be secured to us. The writer will affirm that Dr Whitman made such a statement before going to Washington, and that on his return he was satisfied with the result of his visit and the treatment he received from all he met in Washington, except Mr Webster, and the treatment he received from a few members of the missionary board whom he visited in Boston, and leaving Washington. Gray's history has a distinct point to bring to the notice of readers. First, the country was under the British Hudson Bay company's absolute control, which meant to hold it as a fur producing country and, failing in that, to push their unreasonable claim against our government. Second, the causes of the failure of all American effort among the Indians. The Indians were let loose to [illegible] a step to American emigration. (See Gray's [illegible] pamphlet and Hon Elwood Evans' report.) Failing in that, the claim is [illegible] under a treaty similar to one formerly made with France. In reference to the Northwest company, it had held possession against our government; such facts have not been established [illegible] can we find similar circumstances in the history of our country.

Mrs Victor claims she has found a "patriotic fable." The writer, and no doubt many others, will consent to have her patriotic fable go into her nest among [illegible] rubbish. We are credibly informed she is one of Mr Bancroft's most important amanuenses in his historical work. She may find a place for it. In bringing forth her patriotic fable she says she committed the fault of taking everything for granted without examination of said "fable." This shows the character of our Oregon rat. It appropriates old fables, old iron, bits of nails and useless rubbish and mixes it up, not finding a single scrap of useful history in it. But after telling us of her "fault" she informs us what she proposes to lay before the public in the interest of truth. This is double action "fault" and falsehood, admitting one fault to commit a greater and claiming the last as the truth. If any reasonable man or woman will place him or herself in Oregon in September 1842 and listen to the statements then on the topic of the boundary question and the future occupation of Oregon, and read the 37th chapter of Gray's history, they will unhesitatingly pronounce it literally true. Can it be possible that anyone in the least acquainted with the habits of the Hudson Bay company and mountain men can appreciate a brigade of boats at old Fort Walla Walla in 1842, when on such occasions Hudson Bay rum was always used freely, also when an express messenger arrived with the supposed news of the settlement of the Oregon question by the Ashburton treaty? Gray, knowing all the circumstances, hence the truth of the chapter referred to. Prior to that time, in May 1837, he was ridiculed for considering that any plan or power of the United States could get possession of Oregon. That it should be done as was stated to Dr Whitman at Walla Walla (now Walla Walla) is not strange and improbable under the circumstances of a general drunk. We will pass down the long column of that rubbish till she notices in 1840 Hall J Kelly's sad failure, Missionary Lee, and two years afterwards Whitman and his [illegible] arrival and settlement on the upper Columbia, when she says all American [illegible] at that time. These were the first [illegible] wash-o waves where she should [illegible] We are not sufficiently posted in such "low wash" [illegible] to give [illegible] presuming the author culled it from her rat pile to apply to Kelly [illegible] American missionaries [illegible] their failure in their objects. At [illegible] he notices Dr E White, but [illegible] his letters from the Presbyterian missionaries through W H Gray [illegible] crossed the Rocky mountains [illegible] in New York, passing to his old home, [illegible] had met with large audiences to hear his report of the country [illegible] had written to the A B C F M in Boston a long letter, which was published by the executive board [illegible] sent under their direction and guidance eight persons to reinforce their mission in Oregon. Gray and wife visited Washington, were kindly treated by all and received from the secretary of war the passports then required to go into the Oregon country [illegible] the natives.

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The Oregonian.
SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1885.

THE WHITMAN CONTROVERSY

RECOLLECTIONS OF W. H. GRAY.

ASTORIA, Jan. 20, 1885.

I am the only person now living who met Rev. H. H. Spalding and Dr. Marcus Whitman at Liberty Landing on the Missouri river about April 25, 1836, and as I was for many years associated with them in their missionary labors and settlement in the Oregon country, it would be strange if I did not come forward to defend them against a slanderer who has filled four columns of your valuable paper. I will not attempt to review the long list of the insinuations uttered by a writer so steeped in prejudice against all Protestant Christian efforts to ameliorate the condition of the native population of the country that no fact or proof can induce her to be reasonable. This is distinctly shown by reference to Rev. Myron Eells' pamphlet, and by the first paragraph, in which she claims she committed a fault, and to confirm the fault she put down forty-six more.

The question is one of personal knowledge of events that occurred in Oregon in 1842 and of events then about to occur in the city of Washington. It was stated in Oregon that a treaty had been signed in Washington giving to Great Britain all of Oregon, though subsequent facts only proved that the treaty was about to be made, and that it only referred to Maine and the far eastern coast. As a consequence of this statement, a citizen of Oregon hastened to Washington to learn the facts, and in so doing the statement was found not to be true. To inform the United States government that the time had arrived to assert its claim to Oregon, as was then being done by the opposing party, who claimed it on the ground that it had the largest number of subjects in the territory, and by opening a practical road well known to him for emigrants, that, by outnumbering the opposing party with American citizens, the country would be secured to us. The writer can affirm that Dr. Whitman made such a statement before going to Washington, and that on his return he was satisfied with the result of his visit and the treatment he received from all he met in Washington, except Mr. Webster, and the treatment he received from a few members of the mission board whom he visited in Boston, after leaving Washington. Gray's history has two distinct points to bring to the notice of its readers. First, the country was under the British Hudson Bay company's absolute control, which meant to hold it as a fur-producing country, and failing in that, to push their unreasonable claim against our government. Second, the causes of the failure of all American effort among the natives. The Indians were let loose to put a stop to American emigration. (See General Palmer's pamphlet and Hon. Elwood Evans as quoted). Failing in that their claim is made under a treaty similar to that formerly made with France. In reference to the Northwest company, it having had possession as against our government, such facts have not been established, nor have we found similar circumstances in the history of our country.

Mrs. Victor claims she has found a "patriotic fable." The writer, and no doubt many others, will consent to have her "patriotic fable" go into her nest among its kindred, as we are credibly informed she is one of Mr. Bancroft's most important amanuenses in his historical work. She may find a place for it. In bringing forth her "patriotic fable" she says she committed the fault of taking everything for granted without examination of said "fable." This shows the character of our Oregon rat. It appropriates old tables, old iron, bits of glass, and useless rubbish and mixes it all up, not finding a single scrap of useful history in it. But after telling us of her "fault" she informs us what she proposes to lay before the public in the interest of truth. This is double action "fault," or falsehood, admitting one fault to commit a greater, and claiming the last as the truth." If any reasonable man or woman will place him or herself in Oregon in September, 1842, and listen to the statements, then the topic, of the boundary question and the future occupation of Oregon, and read the fifth chapter of Gray's history they will unhesitatingly pronounce it literally true. Is it possible that anyone in the least acquainted with the habits of the Hudson Bay company and mountain men cannot appreciate a brigade of boats at old Fort Walla Walla in 1842 when on such occasions Hudson Bay rum was always used freely; also when an express messenger arrived with the supposed news of the settlement of the Oregon question by the Ashburton treaty? Gray can, knowing all the circumstances; hence the truth of the chapter referred to. Prior to that time, in May, 1837, he was ridiculed for considering that any plan or power of the United States could get possession of Oregon. That it should be done as was stated to Dr Whitman at Walla Walla (now Wallula) is not strange and improbable under the circumstances of a general break. We will pass down the long column of that rubbish till she notices, in 1834, Hall J. Kelly's sad failure, Missionary Lee's and two years afterwards Whitman and his associates' arrival and settlement in the upper Columbia, when she says of all Americans up to that time, "These were the first low wash of waves where soon should roll a human sea." We are not sufficiently posted in such "low wash" verses to give it a name, presuming the author called it from her rat pile, to apply to Kelly's and the American missionaries on account of their failure in their objects. At No. 2 she notices Dr. E. White, but finds no letters from the Presbyterian missionaries, though W. H. Gray had crossed the Rocky mountains three times, and in passing to his old home in New York, had met with large audiences to hear his report of the country and prospects, and had written to the A. B. C. F. M. in Boston a long letter, which was published by the executive board, who sent, under Gray's direction and guidance, eight persons to reinforce their missions in Oregon. Gray and wife visited Washington, were kindly treated by all, and received from the secretary of war the passports then required to go into the Oregon country as teachers among the natives.

He did not find in Washington the wise men that Mrs. Victor claims to have been there; they only knew of Captain Gray's discovery of a river, which he called Columbia. "Was it in Oregon?"

We had the pleasure of seeing the great Daniel Webster and the great South Carolina Hayne in the senate chamber, from the gallery of what is now the supreme court chamber and gallery. We were escorted to all the notable places in Washington by a New York member of congress to whom we presented our letters of introduction his name we have forgotten. In fact we did not think of boasting that we were in Washington, nor even about our being there again in 1852, and being taken into the lower house by our delegate, the Hon. Joseph Lane and receiving an introduction by him to many members of the house and listening to the honorable delegate's speech about giving a territorial government to what is now Washington territory.

Mrs. Victor makes a tirade against the missionaries and [illegible] Gray for approving Rev. Spalding's congressional document, which was certified to by more than 100 honorable and Christian citizens of Oregon. It does not please her. It was not presented to me—if it had been I would have signed it. I ask the reader to note and read No. 4, for I have copied it so as not to misrepresent her. She tells us of the arrival of Lord Ashburton, and of Fremont being sent to collect information concerning the Platte valley, South Pass, etc. Then comes No. 4. She says "It was one of the methods adopted by government, of showing Great Britain that although the United States bided their time, they were informing and preparing themselves against the final struggle for the possession of the Oregon territory. I need not say more in this place of the opportunities enjoyed by Webster of forming an opinion and a policy concerning Oregon or of the policy formed. The proofs are voluminous and open to any reader of the congressional debates or documents, and the American state papers."

Under this (No. 4) we are referred to a big Oregon historical rat's nest, not surpassed in egotism by any other sacred or profane writer in history. We yield in silent awe to this mighty nest, so tardily mentioned for the information of the dumbheads of Oregon; and we can but smile at the mild insinuation that there is in that great rat's nest at Washington all the wisdom she has so elaborately referred to, and advised her readers to do the same.

While we stop to digest the wisdom in No. 4 we must leave friend Spalding in his grave at Lapwai mission and pass on, leaving Simpson in London, Dr. McLaughlin in his grave in the front yard at the Catholic church at Oregon City, Webster to manage the codfishery in No. 6 (and also No. 7 including part of No. 8)—here is a fifty years' nest to dispose of, "too big to be embraced in the Ashburton treaty," and too big for Webster to handle, as subsequent developments have proven. As we have our learned lady's statement we give it verbatim. She says:

"For fifty years the two governments had been negotiating boundaries without being able to settle this small portion satisfactorily. It stood in the way of the Oregon question and other important questions. Before it could be settled the Oregon quest on had become of world-wide interest and too big to be embraced in the Ashburton treaty." Did anyone ever see so wise a lady, to be able to solve so difficult a question with so few words? We in Oregon, and a great many in England, and even the president of the United States thought it could and would be settled by this high officer of Great Britain and Mr. Webster; and we say it would have been, by giving Oregon to Britain, if Ashburton had been more liberal on the Maine question, and Benton and Linn less active to prevent it. In the remainder of this (No. 8) we have the apology President Tyler, Ashburton and Webster, from our learned historian. Let us look for a moment at Nos. 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16. We are told that Smith and Sublette took ten wagons and two carts to the head of Wind river which we know not to be the truth.

The wagons and carts of the fur company were taken to old Fort Laramie, and these they left there in 1836. Whitman took the mission wagon to Fort Hall, and at that fort the wagon was made a cart to Boise, carrying the two wheels on the cart. In 1838 wagons were taken on to the lower part of Wind river, near its junction with the Yellowstone river, over 100 miles from the sources of Wind river. Our historical rat has left a vast mountainous country, at that time but little known.

The wild fur trappers of the Rocky mountains and the traders into Mexico with wagons did not venture over the Rocky mountains till after the missionary pioneer, Whitman, took his wagon to Fort Boise, where Hudson Bay company traders wanted to use it to remove their old corral fort further down onto Snake river, where Gray found it in 1838 well cared for and well used, as when Farnham saw it. That old wagon has done more towards settling the boundary question and holding Oregon and the Pacific coast than all your diplomacy and long efforts to cover up the Hudson Bay Co. and the Jesuits' efforts to wrest it from our American people. As to Dr. Whitman's leaving it at Boise and the insinuation she makes about it by referring to Payette and Farnham seeing it, is proof of the falsehoods and policy of the Hudson Bay company's fear of the next wagon that might come over the Rocky mountains, which was brought by another band of noble American missionaries headed by the meek and noble Rev. Harvey Clark and wife, assisted by Mr. A. T. Smith and wife, and P. B. Littlejohn and wife. This party brought two wagons to Fort Hall. They were induced by the agents of the Hudson Bay company to leave them and pack through to the settlement. As Dr. Whitman had brought his wagon to Boise, Meek and Newell said to Whitman's party in 1836, in the Green river rendezvous, if they (the missionaries) succeeded in forming a settlement in the lower Columbia they would come down and join them.

The wagon and the two women were the ones then and the man that was now to test the practicability of the route did it beyond all others, and only for Spalding and Gray, his associates, having listened to Hudson Bay company's misrepresentations, he could have taken his wagon through to the Columbia and to his mission, as Newell and Meek, those of Rev. Clark's mission, did in 1841. Those of 1842 left theirs at Fort Hall, from a break-up of Dr. E. White's party, through the same influence. We must pass No. 16 and the 14 cows as we know the influence of the Hundson Bay company prevented their being taken further, and touch 17. Here we find some italics containing some statements of Mr. Payette about a road that Dr. Whitman and his good old Christian Indian Sticas had found or knew of before even the Northwest Fur company had come to the country; and Whitman told Payette about it, as the best route for wagons or a road over the Blue mountains. That Indian has the unqualified assertion of Senator Nesmith that he piloted the immigration of 1843 over that mountain road and was the best Indian he ever saw. The immigration took him at Dr. Whitman's advice.

Since commencing to review the slanderous statements of our historical Oregon and California production, a friend has sent to me THE DAILY OREGONIAN of December 11, 1884, in which is perhaps all that needs to be written to convince any reasonable person that Mrs. Victor has stepped aside too far from the truth in her attempt to slander one party and cover up the crimes of another. We will note her Nos. 9, 10 and 11. She says, quoting her own words:

"Again, as to time, Spalding speaks of the Ashburton treaty as not yet concluded, although it was signed on the 9th of August, six months previous to this conversation with Webster. He also makes it appear that Governor Simpson was in Washington at this time, denying that a wagon road could be made to Oregon. But so far from being in Washington or thinking anything about a wagon road to Oregon, Simpson was at that time safe in London, where he arrived from a voyage round the globe in November, 1842, the object of which journey was the study of the fur trade, and not politics."

Mr. Victor claims, under the above numbers, that the Ashburton treaty was signed before Dr. Whitman reached Washington, as against Spalding and Gray for copying it. We can admit that is a mistake to be corrected. But as to Governor Simpson, we claim that where his agents are doing his business and obeying his orders he is *de facto* there; whether at Vancouver, China, London, Washington, or in the Rocky mountains his orders were being obeyed in every place he represents, and that his knowledge of the country was accurate, as represented by Rev. Mr. Spalding.

We now come to Nos. 17 and 18, which we copy verbatim, as all the parties named by Mrs. Victor, except myself, are now dead, at least we believe they are, and I have not lost my note-book nor my memory. The scenes and facts were too deeply impressed upon my mind at the time and since by culminating events to be forgotten.

The road spoken of as known to the Hudson Bay Co. was first known by Dr. Whitman from old Sticas, the Indian that piloted the immigration of 1843 through that route. Dr. Whitman had informed Payette of what he, with the Indians, had done to look it out; and wished to get help from the Hudson Bay Co. to properly open it in order to get the wagon he left at Boise. The help was refused and Newell and Meek attempted to come through it "with much difficulty," as intimated, and here is Mrs. Victor's statement. She says:

(17.) "There were several immigrants and travelers with the party of 1837, one of whom, Thomas J. Farnham, remained for several days at Fort Boise, and was shown by Mr. Payette, in charge, the cart abandoned by Whitman at that place. Farnham remarks that 'it was left here under the belief that it could not be taken through the Blue mountains.' But fortunately for the next that attempt to cross the continent, 'A safe and easy passage had lately been discovered by which vehicles of the kind may be drawn through to Walla Walla.' (18.) The italics are my own, and are used to point out that the first suggestion of a 'safe and easy' road to the Columbia river came from a member of the Hudson's Bay company, whereas Spalding and Gray affirm and reaffirm that the company put every possible obstacle in the way of wagon travel." Gray affirms the same to-day, December and January, 1884–85.

"Farnham visited Dr. Whitman's station, and must certainly have talked this matter over with him, and Gray and Spalding must have been aware of it." Is Mrs. Victor's statement true or false? That mission all knew of the practicability of a better route than the one used by the Hudson Bay company, that had less brush and logs in it, over a high rocky mountain. The wagon was not abandoned, but left for Gray to bring through at some future time.

Let us now look at part of Nos. 18 and 19. She says: "Having shown the part the government and the people east of the Missouri river were taking in the scheme of settling Oregon by emigration, let me now take up the Spalding-Gray story, of Dr. Whitman's part in it. In the first place let me show how Whitman was situated at this time. He had been six years in the Cayuse country without having either benefitted or conciliated the Indians. He found them selfish, thieving, given to lying, haughty and ungrateful. From their standpoint he was a trespasser on their lands, making money out of their country and them, without any sufficient exchange of benefits."

In the above statement we have the egotist, either ignorant or malicious. The writer was present when that mission station was commenced. All the Indians about it assisted to put up the buildings and the fences, to plow the ground, to harvest the mission's and their own crop of wheat, and it was ground for them without toll. They attended constantly to Dr. Whitman's Sabbath Bible reading or lectures up to the time the two Jesuit priests arrived at Walla Walla. Not many hours after an Indian came to the station, and in my presence told Dr. Whitman he had been teaching them lies. They now had the true black gowns, and from that time it was evident to Gray that the Indians and Protestant American missions would be (and have been) a partial failure in the country. It will be borne in mind that the occurrence here alluded to was in the fall of 1838, four years before Whitman went to Washington, and Gray, with his family to Salem; and during these four years he was not asleep. Mrs. Victor says under her figures (28): "No one has told us what that object was; therefore we are at liberty to speculate about it." That is in reference to Whitman's going to Washington. It must be a deeply prejudiced and perverted judgment, that after all that has been printed on the Whitman trip to Washington, cannot understand the object of that trip, which accomplished all that was designed, to-wit, to defeat the Hudson Bay company's effort to hold Oregon. The results have proved the wisdom of the effort which the blind influence on a woman's brain like Mrs. Victor's cannot comprehend. And no candid person can justify her in slandering the dead martyr, nor the dead missionary, Rev. H. H. Spalding.

Gray has met her before in controversy and has for more than a year known of her present attempt to slander the dead and challenge the living to this controversy. Please look at her question under 28. She asks: "But why did not he (Dr. Whitman) go to Washington and come back with a party of immigrants and a commission, as well as Dr. White?" She evidently meant that her readers should understand that he neither went to Washington nor came back with the company of immigrants, a double falsehood, we have the right to infer, or affirm, as we know he did go to Washington and did come back with the immigration.

Under No. 30 she says, referring to letters that related to secret service funds and a scheme to get settlers into the Oregon country, as well as sheep for Indians: "We admit that to be Dr. Whitman's sole or main object in going to Washington." He was disappointed in not having sheep to give the Indians. We know the treaty of Oregon was signed June 15, 1846. But a short time (11½ months) before, the lives of himself, his wife and several other Americans with him were sacrificed as a last spiteful effort to appease the Hudson Bay company and the Jesuits. They had been defeated by the influence of that one man.

At this place we give the views of Hon. Elwood Evans in his annual address before the Pioneer association, 1877. He says: "The massacre at Waiilatpu on the 29th of November, 1847, was a cold-blooded and perfidious murder without the slightest justifying cause." He further says: "To depict the internal condition of the country at that time, and exhibit the relations each to the others of such diverse elements of population, I have upon previous occasions compared the country itself to a tinder-box. The two white, quasi-hostile races may represent the flint and the steel, the native race the tinder. As long as no collision between the whites occurred, the Indians might continue quiet; but any excitement indicating hostility between British and Americans, the tinder was in danger of ignition. * * * It is equally true that there existed an educated bias which had already made the Indian the dependant of the foreign element; there was also an educated prejudice which fostered hostility to the American settler. * * * He had readily and too aptly learned that King Georges—as he called the British—had no real desire for the Bostons in the country. For him that was enough. He not only thought he was doing service for King George by such hostility, but that he would protect him."

Hon. Mr. Evans says: "Such was the race among whom Dr. Whitman and his heroic wife labored, at a station hundreds of miles distant from the settlements, its inmates numbering some twelve or more, men, women and children."

He further says: "An Oregon audience needs no assurance that Dr. Whitman and his devoted companion were among the very best of their race, that their hospitality and kindness had been of the utmost service to the weary immigrant en route to the Willamette. Pages could be devoted to the praise of their many good works. They were philanthropical, practical, devoted Christians, who literally obeyed the Divine injunction. He was equally the dispenser of charity and benefits to his own race. The Indians never had a more sincere and earnest friend since good William Penn, founder of my native city, gave the world that glorious illustration of 'unbroken faith by the deeds of peace.' The martyr Whitman acted with equal good faith to the perfidious Cayuses. The at this mission had been aggregated all those appliances of civilization, church, schoolhouse, work-shops, etc., by which the Indians were made the recipients of the advantages of civilized life. All these were lain waste, and those eminent benefactors of the Indians, together with every American inmate of the mission, were brutally sacrificed."

We have copied from the Hon. Mr. Evans' address to show the character of the woman and that of the person she attempted to slander and misrepresent, not that we think to convince her and such as agree with her egotism and strong disposition to malign the dead and slander the living. There is in that address of Hon. Elwood Evans, as presented to the large audience of old pioneers at Salem, a careful statement of the circumstances and causes that led to the massacre of the Whitman family, pointed out distinctly, in his "tinder-box illustration," and in the Hudson's Bay Co. or King George's education of the Indians. Our personal knowledge of the King George education relieves us of all doubt on that question, as we have listened to the catechising of the Indian children at old Fort Walla Walla (now Wallula) by the officer in charge. As the writer is the sole survivor of those most intimately acquainted with all the early affairs and trials of the Whitman and Spalding mission, he will here affirm that what is commonly called the honorable Hudson Bay company were the prime cause of the Whitman massacre, and to accomplish it and shield themselves Governor Simpson, as we have learned from pages 24-5 "Catholic Church in Oregon," arranged to bring to Oregon two Jesuit missionaries—Vicar General Blanchet and Demorce, and gave to them every possible assistance to counteract and drive from Oregon every American missionary and settler in it. The two priests of that order commenced their work with the Hudson Bay company's servants on starting to cross the country from Canada and were, as their report shows, permitted to indoctrinate the Hudson Bay company's servants and the Indians all along the route to Oregon. In their recent work they boast of their success. It was stated and admitted by Mr. Douglas and by Dr. McLaughlin that the priests came to minister to their French and Canadian servants. A plausible excuse for a deeper plan. We might ask, as Mrs. Victor does, and even as Captain Belcher of the British Navy does. "Why did not the company go to their own country for religious teachers?"

They were from Protestant England, Scotland, and Wales. They did in the case of Rev. Mr. Beaver, when they wanted an extension of time of joint occupation, and found Mr. Beaver favoring the plan of civilizing the Indian, they sent him away and brought the Jesuits to indoctrinate their servants and Indians. The Whitman massacre and the Cayuse war were the results. Honorable Mr. Evans has turned the key to unlock the causes, and it should be a lesson to every pioneer and citizen of the country.

Since copying the noble encomium on Dr. Whitman and family by the Hon Elwood Evans, I have received our WEEKLY OREGONIAN of December 26, and find the honorable gentleman has been converted to the principles of our Oregon historical rat, which brings to our mind a remark of a good old deacon in an eastern church in reference to a slanderous statement about a member of the church; his answer, "Let the devil alone, it will kill itself."

Our honorable friend has followed the example of Madam Victor; first, to confuse his readers, and then, like the good cow that gave a full bucket of nice milk, kicked it all over. We frankly confess the most of his statements in the first column read to us as though he had gathered a bundle of straws to throw at his readers, to make them believe that he knew more than any one else about transactions that occurred to Oregon long before he came to it, and when he came to Oregon he went to the missionaries to learn something that he did not learn. In other words, in the positions and statements he appears to me to make, he wants to show that a brother lawyer don't know anything about what he knows, in, of or about the matter Mr. Ross has been writing about, and the honorable Mr. Evans gives honorable Mr. Ross a lecture because he don't know as much as Mr. Evans claims to know of Oregon history. Passing down his first column, in which he makes liberal use of Mrs. Victor's rubbish, he adds Rev Dr. Atkinson to "Spalding and Gray's fable." This is quite interesting to Gray, to know that he is placed, in the over-wise estimation of two such learned historians as the honorable Mrs. F. F. Victor and the honorable Mr. Elwood Evans, as being competent to invent a "fable" that the two, the honorable lady and the honorable lawyer, should call a fable. Now since railroads have crossed the Rocky mountains learned people have caught a spark of electricity, and added to it the wisdom of the moon, by which they mean to dispense with the light of the sun. The people that lived in the days when Oregon was young, only imagined they were some where else, perhaps in London or Philadelphia, and they knew all about everybody else, and especially such as lived and acted in young Oregon.

Our historical rats of Oregon know the art of gathering a big pile of rubbish, and when found and examined there is nothing useful, ornamental nor clean, about or in it.

Allow a young, ignorant, romantic (or any other musty name the honorable writers choose to apply) to say:

First—W. H. Gray did not go to the Willamet (as Frost and Lee write it) till about September, 1842. He returned to the Whitman station for his family on the 21st of September, 1842. He was not ready to leave the Whitman station till about the 15th of October. I do not like to call Hon. Mr. Evans' statement false, but I will admit he is mistaken in date by not having read Gray's circular controversy with Mrs. Victor. "In May, 1842, Gray was not in the Willamette valley," and it is certain that he was at the Whitman station in June of that year, and a member of that mission, and at that meeting was honorably permitted to leave its service and go where he pleased with his family. Does the Hon. Elwood Evans call his statement the truth? Gray was also at the station at the time of the called meeting after his return from the Willamette valley. The starting of Dr. Whitman at the time he did, to go to the states, caused a delay in his (Gray's) arrangements to go to the Willamette valley. Permit me to call attention to Hon. Mr. Elwood Evans' statements to correct what he claims to be Hon. Mr. Ross' ignorance or error. After excusing himself, like Mrs. Victor, he then says: "First—Dr. Whitman's winter journey in 1842-3 had no political intent nor significance whatever." As to the "political intent," W. H. Gray says, being present when he and A. L. Lovejoy started from his station, that it was the prime cause of both going as they did. I do not wish to say that Mr. Evans' statement is absolutely false, but I know it is not true. What could be the object of Dr. Whitman to take Mr. Lovejoy to go only to Boston to get an order of the A. B. C. F. M. rescinded?

The second position—"That no feeling as to the Oregon boundary controversy, or desire or wish to defeat British claim to the territory or any part of it, had any influence in attracting such journey"—this we know not to be true.

The third: "That his exclusive purpose was to secure a recission by the Hudson Bay company of the order of 1841 to abandon the southern stations." This third object I have no personal knowledge of, or of its being talked about at the time.

Fourth—Mr Evans says: "There is no evidence that he visited Washington city during the spring of 1843."

I was introduced to Hon. Governor Ramsey when he was in Oregon, by ex-Governor Gibbs. His reply to me was, he was quite confident he met Dr. Whitman in Washington in 1843, but he might be mistaken as it was so long since.

Mr. Evans claims that Rev. Mr. Lee was in Washington that winter. But we know Rev. Jason Lee was not in Washington that year, and that he took an active part in the building of the Oregon institute, and was at the meeting on July 5th when the provisional government was established, and was one of the committee to administer the oath of office to the executive committee, and hence he was not in Washington in any part of 1843.

Mr. Evans' fifth statement is proved false by John Hobson and several others who have given testimony that he was active in getting up the immigration of 1843. As to his sixth, seventh and eighth we have Mr. Webster's statements, and his estimate of Oregon. Can Mr. Evans produce by one of his (Webster's) many speeches, that he had a high value of the Oregon country? Can he prove that W. H. Gray has ever been in Washington, except by his own statement and that of his wife, when alive—if any one heard her say she was there on her first trip to Oregon? Can he prove by documents that hundreds of men have been there and conversed with officers and gone away and left no record? Certainly he can, because some were left, but the friends of these men can testify that they were men of truth and believed those that told what occurred when there. Permit me at this point in this wild controversy of words without reason or truth, to sum up this whole affair as I have always viewed it.

First—Oregon was, as all admit, and documents prove, jointly to be occupied by the citizens and subjects of the two high contracting parties or powers. Both parties claimed an interest in it by discovery and by purchase. The older country by the payment of some old horse or dragoon pistols; the other by the discovery of its largest river and purchase from the actual discoverers by a French title. The nation that bought from the discoverers were the first to enter and name the river and make a permanent improvement on its largest river shore.

Soon after the citizens of the United States had occupied the country the French subjects of Britain came into the occupied country of the United States and a war between the two countries occurred and a vessel of war sent to seize the property of the American, which was by treachery transferred to the French subjects of Britain, who eventually held possession under a joint-occupation treaty, and by what may be called doubtful legitimate trade, drove from the country all foreign and especially American traders and settlers from it up to the year 1831; but one trader, Captain Wyeth, was allowed to remain till 1836, there being only transient American vessels that came to it up subsequent years, while sailing and war vessels of Britain were frequent, and war vessels almost stationary in the country, and the organized companies originally chartered by France forty years before the Hudson Bay company had any existence in the country.

The two companies, after Lord Selkirk joined his interest with the Hudson Bay company—an Indian beaver trade, a war in trade—commenced enlisting the Indians on each side to destroy the profits of the other. This trade was continued till the profits of the trade were destroyed and numbers of the men and a governor of the Hudson Bay Company was, with a number of his men, shot down by the men of the Northwest, designated by Bancroft at page 262, N. Y. Northwest Company party, and in his history, pages 378-9, the results are given.

But we are not left to quote our best authority to show the character and actions of the Hudson Bay company while in possession of Oregon by joint occupancy treaty. We have the best of British authority, prepared at the suggestion of the present prime minister of England when the question came before its parliament in 1846. The book is dedicated to the Rt. Hon. William Ewart Gladstone, M. P., by James Edward Fitzgerald, having but nine chapters. That our American and adopted citizens may understand the character of the British Hudson's Bay company, what our American trappers, hunters and traders and missionaries and settlers had to contend with, we will copy liberally from this best of British authority, giving our own personal knowledge from the day we crossed the Rocky mountains to the time they abandoned or were driven out of it.

Permit me to draw the attention of the reader to the introductory remarks of the author referred to in connection with Hon. Mr. Gladstone, present prime minister of England, as found on page 10 of the above-named author, who says: "It is most important to bear in mind the relative value which must attach to evidence from different quarters on a question of this nature. The power of the Hudson Bay company over hundreds of thousands of miles of the North American continent is unlimited. Into those remote regions few ever penetrate but the servants of the company. There is hardly a possibility of obtaining any evidence whatsoever which does not come in some way through their hands, and which is not more or less tainted by the transmission. The iron rule which the company holds over its servants and agents, and the subtle policy which has ever characterized its government, have kept those regions almost beyond the knowledge of the civilized world or of any but the few who guide the affairs and transact the business of the company."

"Of the American writers to whose testimony so much weight has been attached, it is well to know that they had good reasons for forming a favorable opinion of the operations of the company."

Whatever may be the justice of the claim which the company assert to the gratitude of the Indian races, and of the settlers in their territories, the United States have, at any rate, a debt which they seem inclined to acknowledge as long as the payment can be made in nothing more valuable than words. We shall presently see of how much use the company was to this country in the settlement of the boundary to the westward of Lake Superior, and that had that corporation asserted the privileges of their charter against American claims as vigorously as they have ever opposed them to British liberties, the boundary between the United States and British North America would never have been settled along the 49th parallel.

It has often been asserted, and is to a great extent believed, because there is very little general information on this subject, that the claim which Great Britain made to the Oregon territory was dependent upon, or at any rate strengthened by the settlements of the Hudson Bay company on the Columbia river. We have, in the statements quoted from the best English authors, the designs of the British government to hold possession of Oregon by the settlement of the Hudson Bay company.

The company commenced by locating and improving in and about Vancouver, and in the Willamette valley by locating their French worn-out servants and their families in what was called the French prairie. There was in that settlement a few of the Astor party or company. In Sir E. Belcher's R. N., narrative "Round the World," vol. I., p. 297, "that on the Willamette was a field too inviting for missionary enthusiasm to overlook, but instead of selecting a British subject (which the Methodist board did do, as Rev. Jason Lee and nephew Daniel were from Canada) to afford them spiritual assistance recourse was had to Americans; a course pregnant with evil consequences, and particularly in the political squabble pending as will be seen by the result. No sooner had the American (and his allies fairly squatted (which they claim taking possession of the country) than they invited their brethren to join them, and called on the American government for laws and protection."

On the 15th page our author says: "This much has been said in order to guard those who take interest in this question against being imposed upon by the array of authority which has been set up, in order to blind the public to the real character of that system of iniquity which prevailed over the whole continent of North America under the sway of the Hudson Bay Co." Our British author, page 17, charges the company with having an American policy as "a matter of suspicion," and says: "It is very easy to say these are idle tales; they are tales, but such tales that parliament ought to make a searching investigation into their truth."

On the 18th page he discards the validity of the American testimony on personal grounds as favorable to the company, and also that of the bishop of Montreal, claiming that he only went to the Selkirk settlement and saw nothing beyond. He also gives us to understand the full cause of his convictions, and says: "A corporation, who, under the authority of a charter which is invalid in law, hold a monopoly in commerce and exercise a despotism in government and has so used that monopoly and wielded that power as to shut up the earth from the knowledge of man and man from the knowledge of God."

Will the Hon. Mrs. Victor and the Hon. Mr. Evans claim further testimony to show the character of a company that in Oregon, up to 1834 or 1836, had held absolute control over a country that by the influence of two little missionary bands in a few years could drive them out of it, and change it from a savage to a civilized people?

The Hon. Mrs. Victor, in her "River of the West," page 274, has given us from her pen a most apt picture to show us how it was accomplished, and has sarcastically named it "The Missionary Wedge." It is due at this time to say of that woman that she, like Hon. Mr. Evans, has apparently withdrawn, and now attempts to prove a truth a falsehood, which our British author and prime minister deemed important enough for parliamentary investigation.

The result of that missionary wedge and investigation has taken from the Hudson Bay company half of its Indian dominion. To whom must we look for cause? Certainly not to beaver trappers, hunters, traders, casual sailors nor diplomatists, as two great countries did not settle it till eleven and one half months before the Whitman massacre, and at that time there were in the country 500 men brave enough to overcome the savage element, and as many more to defend the homes of the American settlers. Such as claimed to belong to the King George party were not molested either in person or property. The whole country, from California to Behring straits, was at that time, in 1846, claimed by the Hudson Bay company as their hunting ground, and as such occupied.

To meet and overcome the new element in Oregon the Hon. James Douglass, who afterwards became governor of Vancouver island and British Columbia, and while in Oregon and at this post has remarked to me "that as traders we must meet fire with fire, and as other opposition comes to the country we must meet that."

At the time that remark was made to me my impression was that it referred to the vessels coming to the country to trade, but on the receipt of the news of the Whitman massacre another element had been disposed of and the persons or participators in it must be protected. That fact is proven by the part taken by Brosslett at Mr. Ogden's Indian council at Walla Walla in January, 1847.

We have referred to the company and our British author, also to his reference to Rev. Mr. Beaver being sent to Vancouver as chaplain to the company when they wished to get an extension of license to the occupation of the country for trade. They dismissed him, as Mr. Beaver insisted on attempting to do something towards civilizing the Indians like those on the eastern coast. He expected the approval and assistance of the company, which were refused, and was sent back to England. To meet, destroy and drive from the country the American missionaries who were active and successful in their work, and measurably independent of the Hudson Bay company, another element to meet fire with fire must be brought to the country and assist in its efforts to indoctrinate the servants of the company. As Hon. Mr. Evans, in his pioneer speech, says: "There was also an educated prejudice which fostered hostility to the American settler."

From the date of the dismissal of Rev. Mr. Beaver, an Episcopal minister, in 1837, to the arrival of Vicar-General Blanchet and Demerce was but a single year. They, as before stated, "kindled the fire" that was designed to drive Americans and their missionaries out of the country. The result is now a matter of history.

Why our friend Hon. Elwood Evans should assume the position he has we are unable to comprehend. Knowing, as we do, all the facts, statements and efforts covertly used to hold possession of the country by the Hudson Bay company, and notwithstanding the best British authority charge the company, through Dr. McLoughlin's generosity, with the cause of its being given up to the Americans, the company, as such, used their whole power and influence to retain it.

A British war vessel, "The Modest," was kept at Vancouver, and bastions and careful defences attached to that establishment but a short time before the Whitman massacre commenced. Rev. Father Demerce has given us another statement to confirm our position, and enlighten us on the policy of the Hudson Bay Company in strengthening the fort, page 148, "Catholic Church in Oregon," he says: "It is false that the company had anything to fear from the Indians; if the fort was repaired, bastions built, and all other protective and defensive measures were completed, it was to defend itself against another kind of savageness." Until the publication of that Catholic church work in 1878 we were in doubt as to the object of the company, but had our suspicions that the measures taken by the company, as our Reverend M. Demerce says, were as he affirms them to be; which brings to the writer's mind an old saying, "Children and fools will sometimes tell the truth." We must not forget that the good old Dr. McLoughlin had left the service of the company before the Whitman massacre and became a settler in Oregon City. Nor must we forget the statement of Mr. Ogden to Mr. Douglass, as found in Gray's history, page 516-17. We went first to Mr. Ogden's room and informed him of the massacre. He was shocked and said. "Mr. Hinman, you now see what opposition in religion will do." We then went to Mr. Douglass' room and informed him, and when Mr. Ogden was pacing the room he said: "Mr. Douglass, you see now what opposition in religion does." After a moment's pause Mr. Douglass replied. "There may be other causes."

After Dr. McLoughlin left that company we have only to turn to their treatment of their own countrymen in their own hunting grounds to show their policy and treatment to be inhuman, as the British author affirms.

Hon. Mr. Hinman informs me that after listening to the reading of McBean's letter that Mr. Douglass turned to him and wished to know why I was not at home at so perilous a time." His reply was: "I told him I had received no letter from Walla Walla, and did not learn of the massacre till below the Cascades." At this Mr. Douglass expressed surprise, and said Mr. McBean ought by all means to have informed you of your danger. After this the express was opened, and Mr. Douglass read and I listened to the account as given by McBean, and also of his account of three parties going to destroy the other parts of the mission at The Dalles, Mr. Hinman's place included, as understood by Mr. McBean, who was ordered to keep silent—to let them be destroyed. He, Mr Hinman, says Mr. Douglass excused McBean, as he had ordered the messenger to say nothing about it at The Dalles, hence we have only to trace effect to first cause and watch the result. When Mr. O. paid the Indians for their captives—Americans—not especially must we forget the instruction he gave to the Indians on that occasion, as reported by Brouilette, who was, by special request of Ogden, present, and gives us Ogden's words to the Indians. He (Brouilette) informs us on page 69, "Protestantism in Oregon," that Mr. Ogden told the Indians that "the Hudson Bay company has never deceived them; that he hoped they would listen to his words; that the company did not meddle with the affairs of the Americans; that there were three parties—the Americans on one side, the Cayuses on the other, and the French people and the priests in the middle. The company was there to trade and the priests to teach them their duties. Listen to the priests, said he, several times, listen to the priests; they will teach you how to keep a good life." See Gray's history, page 533. The two persons who have called up this Whitman question must have some special object. Is it to delay or defeat the effort for the Whitman monument, or is it to prepare the way for a revision of "Gray's History of Oregon," and a second volume? The material and interest in both is accumulating.

Being, as stated in the commencement of this reply, the oldest and only one who came to Oregon with Dr. Whitman and Rev. Spalding now living, and interested in the secular department of the missions, and especially active with Dr. Whitman to defeat the boasts and outspoken designs and actions of the British Hudson Bay company, it is difficult for me to allow to pass such slanderous statements as have filled so many columns in the best newspaper we have in the country. My main object in so lengthy a review is to place the Whitman question where it properly belongs in the history of the Oregon country, being an eye witness in the country and having life and health spared to me at least to attempt to defend the actions and character of the dead. We are fully aware of many apparent mistakes in gathering conflicting historical facts. On my last year's trip to New York I received several old letters written to friends in those early times that can, at the proper time, be made use of to corroborate what is already written, without going to Washington or the Boston board of missions for further information.

W. H. GRAY.

A HOUSE FULL OF ELECTRICITY.

The Remarkable Inventions That are in Daily Use in a New York City House.

If Benjamin Franklin, the electrician and proverbial philosopher, who snatched the lightning from the skies and the scepter from the hand of Solomon, had been one of the invited guests at the house of E. H. Johnson, in Thirty-sixth street, the other evening, he might have been as astounded as Macaulay's New Zealander in the streets of Modern London. The spectacle of his kite-led current, as docile as the "slaves of Aladdin's lamp," turning wheels and obeying human wishes in various ways, might have overcome the imperturbability even of one who was accustomed to stand before kings. But we have reversed the spirit of his age, when all that was unknown passed for the magnificent. For modern invention has accustomed us to sup on wonders and rise unsated from the feast.

Mr. Johnson is a practical enthusiast. Zeal and knowledge go not tandem with him but as a team. Others have lighted their houses with electricity, but he has turned his into a Pandora's box, "a paradise of dainty devices."

A Christmas tree stood on his second floor. Its top nearly touched the ceiling and its roots were set in a hollow pedestal. This tree was hung with tinsel, toys and candles. If the candles on it had been lighted and it had remained still it would have been like other Christmas trees. But instead it kept turning on its base, and six times with every revolution two score tiny electric lights of red and purple and white twinkled out of the evergreen branches. All the evening the six score lamps went through their polychromatic permutations except when the kaleidoscope was stopped to explain its mechanism. It was then seen that the tree was simply an entertaining part of Mr. Johnson's practical plan of lighting his house by a dynamo machine in the cellar. The same current that supplied a sixteen-candle lamp ran the motor causing the tree to revolve, and also by an automatic device brought into circuit the little lamps, which were enveloped in French tissue paper. "What an attraction for a show-window," some one said. "Why not?" replied Mr. Johnson. "Add to the colors and then surround the whole pageant with mirrors and multiply them indefinitely."

"Your fire looks comfortable to-night," remarked a guest, glancing at an open grate that radiated a mellow light. "I call that 'my Sellers fire,'" said Mr. Johnson. "You see I have concealed a few electric lamps there in pine shavings. I intend to put them inside of cannel coal covered with isinglass, to make the effect more realistic. We don't need a fire, as we use the exhaust steam that runs my machine to heat the house."

"It is the spectacle of the burning bush over again," remarked a well-read observer. "But more easily extinguished," and the host pressed a concealed button and the light disappeared.

On the parlor floor he showed various contrivances, as useful as they were ingenious, for lowering the lights at will, singly or in groups.

"All the wires on this floor run back to these safety catches in the window seat," added Mr. Johnson. "I have thus provided against the possibility of being left in darkness by making each series of lamps on the chandeliers independent of each other. I want to show my Landsee by the electric light," he continued.

The nearest lamp was unscrewed from its socket and suspended by a wire inside of a tall porcelain vase. The current being applied, a picture of an Alpine shepherd surrounded by his dogs was displayed in graphic relief like a cameo. Nothing could surpass the fidelity with which the light revealed the minutest shadow of the artist's brush.

"That is the only true way to show a painting," said the host. "No arrangement of lights upon a canvas can produce so purely natural an effect. Every artist who sees this is enraptured by it. Billiard-players are equally pleased with the lighting of my table," he continued, leading the way to the billiard room in the basement.

"These two lamps are adjusted and the light is so reflected from the ceiling that I defy you to find a shadow on the table either under the cushions or the balls. You would suppose that with a 30-horse power engine nearly under the room some ling might be perceived. more curious went below. tering the cellar the thr slight as to be almost impe floors are well cemented, an the walls as you see, but th smoothly that it might al anywhere. I run that pump by an electric motor and keep the upper stories amply supplied with water. As for heat, I have enough steam left over after making my light to heat the house thoroughly. Several of my neighbors' houses are wired for the light, and I intend to supply them with it shortly."

At the lunch table later in the evening, Mr. Johnson was asked to prophesy on the future of the electric railway. "I don't like to prophesy unless I know," he said. "Still my opinion is that within two years one division of the elevated road will be operated by electricity. The problem has been worked out, except in its detail. To furnish the power in sufficient quantities is a matter of course with the demonstrations that have already been made in electric lighting. But, just as in that business, there are manifold devices for the regulation and use of the current, the outcome of hard experience, and not to be dispensed with in the commercial sense. Once get the electro-motive force under control and absolute safety is secured. Each section of the track can be so isolated that a collision will be impossible. To light the cars from the same source that supplies their motion is easy. Oh, we are only in the infancy of that science," said the electrician, as he lit his cigar by an electric lighter.—[New York Tribune.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

GENERAL NEWS

The Boomers All Ejected from Indian Territory.

A BLACK SHEEP FROM PORTLAND

[illegible]

KANSAS CITY, Jan 31 —General Hatch, at Caldwell, Kansas, from Stillwater ... states ... Boomers ... refused ... capitulate. The colonists ... troops marched ... Kansas City ... ants were arrested ... on federal warrants for resisting ... in Indian territory, and will be taken to Wichita ... General Hatch sent a detachment from Stillwater ... Boomers en route to New Arkansas. He estimates there were altogether ... raiders in the territory ... of these have left ... been removed from the territory without any bloodshed. Guards have been stationed at ... Congress, which it is thought will ... further invasion at present. The boomers, however, declare their intention of returning ... A meeting was held at Kansas City yesterday ... Couch and others at which resolutions were passed, denouncing in unmeasured terms the action of the government and declaring an intention of early renewal of efforts to colonize Oklahoma. It was resolved to meet at Arkansas City March 1 next, and start again on the following day, equipped with thirty days rations. It was asserted that their force would then be greatly augmented, owing to the opening of the season and the change in the national administration.

WICHITA, Kan, Jan 31 —Couch, Stafford, Brown and Wilcox, the Oklahoma leaders, were arraigned before the United States commissioner this afternoon and bound over, with bail of $1000 each for hearing the 10th of February.

ELECTRIC LIGHT ... SWINDLES A NEW YORK TOWN

NEW YORK, Jan 31 —The ... Middleton, New York, special says The sudden flight of a middle-aged, stylishly dressed man, who gave the name of Cole, and represented himself here as agent for the United States Electric Light company, has disclosed the fact that he is both a swindler and a bigamist. He came here last November with a lady whom he represented as his wife, and took up his residence at the leading hotel. He was a plausible schemer, made friends, and finally disposed of a couple of electric light plants. He postponed paying his hotel bill, and a few days since disappeared. Further investigations led to the discovery that he had a wife living in Salt Lake City whom he married the lady he brought here. Since the last wedding, which took place in July last, he has squandered some $7000 of his second wife's money, and also pawned her valuable jewelry. His victim—young, pretty and accomplished—is left here penniless and friendless. She has been helped temporarily, and hopes to secure a place as governess. He was married in Portland, Oregon, where her relations reside. Two of her trunks were held for board in San Francisco, and the others are in New York city.

GAS EXPLOSION

PITTSBURG, Jan 31 —At 11 o'clock this morning a terrific natural gas explosion occurred at the corner of Thirty-fourth and Butler streets. The explosion originated in the cellar of Augustus Mueller's saloon, which building was entirely demolished and four adjoining structures badly wrecked. The buildings on the opposite side of the street were badly shaken, windows blown in and shutters torn off. A street car passing was blown off the track and a number of passengers seriously injured. Twelve persons have already been reported wounded, but none fatally so far as ascertained. The shock was felt throughout the city and the fire department was called to the scene to suppress the flames and rescue the wounded.

It is now believed the casualties will reach twenty five, four or five of whom will die. There is intense excitement in the neighborhood, and a gang of men has been formed among the citizens, to tear up the gas pipes to-night. The loss to the buildings and stocks is from $15,000 to $20,000. The gas fire is still burning in the sewers.

TO-DAY'S WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Jan 31 —North Pacific coast, partly cloudy weather and local rains. California, fair weather, followed in the northern portion by partly cloudy weather and local rains.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

NEW YORK, Jan 31 —The weekly bank statement shows: Reserve, increase, $1,757,000. Banks now hold $53,870,000 in excess of legal requirements.

EARTHQUAKE SHOCK.

NEW YORK, Jan 31 —A very slight shock of earthquake was felt in Westchester county at 5:10 this morning.

House.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 —Representative Mitchell, chairman of the house committee on reform in the civil service, was instructed by his committee to make an adverse report on the bill to prohibit the removal of any honorably discharged Union soldier, sailor or marine, or widow or dependant relative of any deceased Union soldier, sailor or marine, from any office in the civil service of the United States, except for special cause. The committee in the report declares that the rule would bind the hands of the executive and prevent him from administering the laws properly.

The house then went into committee of the whole, Hammond in the chair, on the river and harbor bill.

Lengthy discussion ensued. Pending further debate committee rose. House adjourned.

NOTES FROM THE "STAR."

WASHINGTON, Jan 30 —The *Star* says it has been learned at the war department that the findings of the Swaim court-martial have not been received by the secretary of war. It was further learned, from unquestioned authority, that up to this meeting the court had not even voted on the case. It was thought, however, the duties of the court would be completed today and findings submitted.

The same paper has the following: "Mr Randall has not changed his views concerning the appropriation for the navy since his visit to Mr Cleveland. The bill will come up for consideration next week, and he will exert himself to defeat the proposition to provide for a new navy at this time. There is a proposition under consideration now to give the naval committee jurisdiction over naval bills hereafter. Randall has informed Cox, chairman of the naval committee, that he would not be opposed to such proposition."

WASHINGTON NOTES

WASHINGTON, Jan 31 —Secretary Chandler has directed resumption of work at the navy yards and stations, which was suspended January 1 on account of the failure of congress to provide for its continuance.

Secretary Lincoln has instructed Brigadier General Augur to turn over to the civil authorities for prosecution such leaders among the Oklahoma boomers as violated section 2148 of the revised statutes relating to the subject in dispute.

It is estimated the forthcoming public debt statement will show a reduction of the debt for January of between seven and eight million dollars.

The president has appointed John Charlton member of the board of Indian commissioners, vice Agnew, deceased.

NO ASSISTANT FOR HAZEN

WASHINGTON, Jan 31 —The recommendation by the house committee on military affairs to the appropriations committee for the creation of the office of assistant chief signal officer has been withdrawn, on the ground that it is new legislation. The committee had previously decided not to recommend new legislation of any character.

POLITICAL POINTS

CLEVELAND SUMMONS HENDRICKS

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan —It transpired this afternoon that Vice President-elect Hendricks, who left the city last evening, has gone to Albany, in response to a letter from the president elect, requesting his presence in that city.

ALBANY, Jan 31 —Vice President-elect Hendricks was accompanied from the hotel to the depot by half a dozen friends and left for New York. It is understood he had a most important conference with President-elect Cleveland and Speaker Carlisle. It is believed the discussion was designed to bring about uniformity of plan in the policy of the Democratic party. Hendricks declined to say anything of the conference. It is understood it is the intention of Hendricks to proceed from New York to Washington, and thence go to the New Orleans exposition.

SENATOR ELECTED IN ARKANSAS

LITTLE ROCK, Ark, Jan 31 —When the legislature went into joint session at noon ex-Governor Berry's letter withdrawing from the senatorial race was read. On the first ballot James K. Jones, representative from the third congressional district, was elected United States senator. The vote stood: Jones 72, Dunn 49, R. Breckenridge 3, necessary to a choice 64.

FATE AGAINST THE DEMOCRATS.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—A statement will be published here to-morrow that Representative ... [illegible] ... reduces the number of ... to two.

DANSKIN ... [illegible]

... William Henry Smith ... and the ... in which he ... the ... papers.

CALIFORNIA

THE OREGON SENATORIAL FIGHT

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 31 —The prolonged senatorial fight in Oregon is attracting much attention here. Referring to the opposition manifested against the candidacy of ex-Senator Mitchell, and which has been stated is from purely personal motives, the *Chronicle* editorially says this morning: "This is the literal method adopted by men found fighting ... their constituents while in office to break the force of public exposure of their acts. THE ORE... waging warfare against Mitchell's practices ... United States senator was not single handed. It had the assistance of all the reputable journals of the country, who had watched the course of John H Mitchell in the upper house of Congress."

LANGUAGE CLUB ...

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 31 —The ... New York special says President Barnard of Columbia college, Dr ... Field, ex-Judge ... Rev Dr Howard Crosby, ... and possibly Assistant Bishop Potter ... about issuing a call for a meeting at Columbia college on Saturday next to organize a language club. The objects of the club will be to try to harmonize linguistic differences of the present day, such as the three different pronunciations of Latin, and the adoption of Roman characters in German writing and printing. The club will also try to effect a reform in English orthography, without going to the extreme degree of phonetic spelling.

THE NICARAGUAN TREATY

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan —The ... Washington special says: The friends of the Nicaraguan treaty, despite ... ing its ratification ... the senate on Monday to reconsider yesterday's vote, whereby the treaty failed, and ... believe that this can be carried, and ... further discussion the necessary two-thirds vote can be obtained to ratify the treaty.

MORE WHITE BABIES FOUND

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 31 —Search by detectives in Chinatown yesterday resulted in finding six more white babies in possession of Chinese women. There were two girls and one boy. They were carried to the office of the society for the prevention of cruelty to children and thence to Mount St. Joseph asylum for infants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

Arrived: Steamer George W. Elder, Cleared: Steamer Empire, Victoria. Sailed: Barkentine Melancthon, barkentine ... Columbia river.

RAILROAD NOTES

MEETING OF WESTERN POOL AGENTS

CHICAGO, Jan 31 —At a meeting of representatives of the Colorado, Utah and Pacific coast pools here to-day it was decided to continue these pools till May, 1885, any road being allowed to retire after thirty days notice. The old rules governing the pools are to remain in effect. Percentages after February 1 are to be fixed by arbitration, with Messrs Bogue and Fink of St. Louis as arbitrators.

FOREIGN DISPATCHES

ENGLAND

THE CROFTERS TROUBLE

LONDON, Jan 31 —The Crofters recently arrested in the parishes of Kilmuir and Glendale, Isle of Skye, on charge of resisting the sheriff in the discharge of his duties, have arrived at Portlee, strongly guarded by 100 policemen and a number of marines. A large crowd of sympathizing friends of the prisoners gathered at the landing, and for a time it looked as if they would attempt a rescue of the Crofters from the landing to the court house. The crowd kept up a series of yells and several times made threatening demonstrations. They were, however, held at bay by guards. Large congregations of people in the vicinity are prohibited.

THE SCOTLAND YARD POLICE ...

LONDON, Jan 31 —The *Saturday Review* contains an article severely denouncing the Scotland yard authorities for their incapacity to cope with the dynamiters. The writer says that after a lapse of a week since the explosions at the parliament buildings and tower the police know but little more about the perpetrators than before the outrages were committed. The police are described as talkative, indolent and unintelligent, while the miscreants against whom they are pitted, have the opposite qualities of secretiveness, activity and smartness.

DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY

LONDON, Jan —A letter carrier, arrested yesterday on suspicion of being implicated in the dynamite conspiracies, because a dynamite package was found in his mail pouch, has been discharged, his innocence being demonstrated.

NORTHCOTE'S OPINION

LONDON, Jan. 31 —Sir Stafford Northcote, at Nottingham to-day, said he thought it would be a discredit to the government to resign Gordon and leave the Soudan in the hands of El Mahdi. Such action would be unneeded waste of money and blood.

BILL PASSED

BRUSSELS, Jan 31 —The chamber of deputies has passed the bill prolonging the law for expulsion of foreigners residing within the kingdom under suspicious circumstances.

THE SOUDAN

WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS

LONDON, Jan 31 —El Mahdi's men are so well situated at Metemneh that it has been deemed advisable to await reinforcements before assaulting the stronghold. Upon the arrival of reinforcements General Stewart's command will endeavor to take Metemneh by storm. The action of the troops after that will largely depend upon General Gordon. It is said Gordon, if success crowns the work of the expedition, may positively refuse to be relieved, and that he may insist on remaining at Khartoum and establishing a government there. In the latter case Stewart's force will be pushed forward and will attack El Mahdi at Omdurman. General Earle's force will probably meet with battle at Abu Hamed, where El Mahdi has assembled a large force.

MEXICO.

A SILVER CONVOY ROBBED

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan 31 —Via Galveston —A valuable silver convoy, en route between Toluca and Cuernavaca, was attacked Wednesday evening by an organized band. The escort was overpowered and the silver all captured. Government troops are now in pursuit of the robbers.

THE STATE TAX LEVY

PORTLAND, Jan 31

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

Permit me to call attention to one phase of our revenue laws and the consequence resulting therefrom. That is, notwithstanding the vast increase of assessable property returned the percentage of taxation remains about the same, both for county and state purposes. I happen only to have the figures for 1874 and 1884 with which to make comparisons of state taxes.

[illegible]

With the ... indebtedness of the state largely ... upon wherein this necessity of taxing ... ready ... If the money is collected it most certainly will be spent. The legislature should reduce the percentage to the needs of the state. The amount of taxable property is increasing rapidly, both as to number of acres, and ... correct valuation.

If all the property of the state was listed at a fair valuation made, there can be no doubt that the amount would reach, if not exceed $200,000,000, on which at the present rate of state taxation, would require ... paid into the state treasury $40,000 of the peoples money each year—a sum perhaps four times as great as the real needs of the state require. What schemes would result from such a ... treasury and what visions of log rollings and rich picking would arise before the patriotic legislator! A glittering dome would arise above Grover's "monumental pile," ... endowed in every "incorporated city," salaries increased and new offices created, a rich repast for the vultures and parasites, but death to the overworked masses who, directly or indirectly are made to pay—from their hard and scanty earnings—whatever is collected, either by state or county, in the shape of taxes.

Major Pond, the genial manager of Mark Twain's lecture tour, states that his principal has made money ever since he started out. Mark pays the sharer of all his joy, Mr. Geo. W. Cable, $500 a week and all expenses, even down to that diminutive gentleman's washing and horse car fare.

LEGAL DECISION

[illegible]

... the judgment debtor does not affect the case of the garnishee, as each stand separate, and it is folly to say that a judgment, either actual or constructive, against the garnishee until he is proceeded against (sec. 300 to 304 Oregon code) and unless the garnishee refuse to answer, or his answer is unsatisfactory, which is seldom the case, there is no need to obtain judgment against him, and the opportunity of the judgment debtor, according to the reading of sec. 310, seldom appears besides, the judgment debtor has no right to appear for the garnishee. He need not make the affidavit if the garnishee wishes to protect himself (sec. 13). "If it shall appear by the affidavit of the judgment debtor or otherwise."

The judgment debtor or any one else can make the showing mentioned in sec. 310, so that the wages earned in the last thirty days may not be included in such judgment, but nowhere is it provided that the judgment debtor himself has a standing in court to make for himself. What right has he to figure or say why judgment if any shall be rendered against the garnishee. He might make the affidavit for the garnishee, but suppose the garnishee did not avail himself of it but tenders the money into court.

In accordance with sec. 140 of the code, the garnishee may at any time before judgment discharge himself by paying or transferring the property to the sheriff.

Suppose the garnishee does so when the attachment is first served, what right has the judgment debtor to object? or will it be contended that the garnishee must litigate and incur counsel fees and costs to please the judgment debtor, when he can at once discharge all liability by giving over the money he knows to be due. Sec 142 supra, sec 146, p 1.6 says the rights or shares which such defendant may have in the stock of any association, together with the interests and profits thereon, and all other property in this state of such defendant not exempt from execution shall be liable to be attached. Sec 279, p 16, says what property is exempt. "All property, or rights, or interest therein, of the judgment debtor shall be liable to execution, except as in this section provided, and the following property shall be exempt from execution, if selected and reserved by the judgment debtor, or his agent, at the time of levy, or as soon thereafter, before sale thereof, as the same shall be known to him and not otherwise, and nowhere in sec 279 are the personal or any earnings exempted, and sec 310 stands alone in proceedings against the judgment debtor and it is doubtful if it applies to any other. But defendants insist that the legislature intended to exempt it. The best way to arrive at their intention is what they say and the reasons they have for saying it. I cannot see what reasons they had for making it an exemption while there are good reasons why it means just what it says. If any amount earned within thirty days is exempt all is exempt.

There might be some reason if, say $50 or some sum necessary to support a family, was exempted, but a person, according to the construction sought for by defendants, could exempt $50 or any amount, so it was earned within thirty days, or, in other words, a person could pay or not, just as he pleased—a principle of communism not yet engrafted upon our system of jurisprudence. I do not see how any court can evade the plain reading of the statute, and say as it must say, that the legislature intended all the rights the grocer, butcher, baker etc., have, is to feed those who do not and will not pay their debts, and if they sue them pay the costs and be satisfied. If that is to be the decision of the courts the sooner it is generally known the better, so that the tradesmen can protect themselves by making all pay in advance. Surely Lord Bacon would call that a hard construction. It would be making the many honest people who earn their daily bread by their daily toil suffer because a few dishonest people would not pay for the provisions which they got upon credit to keep them from starving and which the judges say the legislature did not intend them to pay for, unless they wanted to. Surely it is offering a reward to dishonesty, and the legislature did not intend to do that or is it not more reasonable that the legislature intended that as the honest people pay when they can, the dishonest shall be made to pay when they can. If such was not the rule the functions of civil courts might as well cease. A railroad or bank president with a salary of $1000 a month, under the construction sought to be placed on sec 310, could successfully resist the payment of his grocery bills, for his salary would be personal earnings, earned within thirty days, and necessary for the support of a family supported wholly or partly by his labor.

Surely that would be a "strained inference" in the language of the celebrated jurist. In an experience of ten years I can recollect no case in which a person who showed any disposition to pay his bills has ever been sued by the tradesmen of Portland, and a monthly payment, be it ever so small, was always sufficient to carry on his account, still it seems to me that the legislature never intended 310 to apply as an exemption on the other hand the plain construction of the section is based upon sound reason, and meets the following class of cases: If an employer has a person in his employ who by sickness of himself or family or some other unavoidable cause is unable to pay his debts, or if pursued by some exacting creditor without cause, under sec 310, the garnishee can always protect his employes by refusing to pay over money attached in his hands, and according to 310 no one can compel him to do otherwise.

The law, in my opinion, places the power of exemption in the breast of the garnishee instead of the judgment debtor, in the hands of an unbiased person rather than one vexed at being sued who is desirous of preventing by every means in his power, the claim to his mind, of an extorting creditor. All the above cases, and in fact, all applications for exemptions are for groceries and provisions except one, and that is for funeral expenses, and all have been incurred for more than two years. Surely the legislature did not intend to say that a person need not pay for the necessaries of life if they don't want to, for that is just what such a construction means. In some of the cases the plaintiff filed counter affidavits, denying the truth of the statements contained in the affidavits filed by the judgment debtor, at which defendants claim and say the circuit courts have held there were no provisions by sec 310 for filing counter affidavits, or in any way disputing the statements of the judgment debtor. I cannot concede that such rulings were ever made. If so, it would be taking the last right of a creditor away. It would be more merciful not to allow him to try to collect his debt at all, for ...

ANECDOTAL

[illegible]

... Anderson's story of the ... hatched a swan's egg, and how the ... was forced ... the ducklings ... swan ... "Ah," observed Bismarck, "it was a long time before my ... could be persuaded that in hatching ... she had ..."

During the camping of the first regiment at Santa Rosa, the pickets found considerable difficulty in preventing the men from absenting themselves without leave, a circumstance for which the mint juleps of the ... the large contingent of pretty Santa Rosa girls —small blame to them—were chiefly responsible.

One particularly sultry evening, while the sentinels were pacing their beats with their tongues fairly hanging out of their mouths with heat, and wondering whether the parties in the mess tent would drink every last drop of beer before the "relief" came, one of the guards observed a private approaching who was staggering along under the combined load of much conviviality and an onerous watermelon under each arm.

"Who goes there?"

"Er—hic—er frien," responded the truant.

"Advance, friend, and give the countersign."

"Haint got no—countersign," amiably responded the private. "but I'll er—hic—give yer—hic—watermelin."

Pretty soon the officer of the day came round and said to the sentinel, who was absorbed in munching a huge piece of watermelon stuck on the end of his bayonet:

"Did Perkins pass you just now?"

"Yessir."

"Did he give the countersign?" inquired the lieutenant, taking a bite himself as the man presented arms.

"Well no, sir," said the sentinel confidentially. "the password was 'Cholera' but he sort of ... so I passed him and put the other ... in your tent."

"Did eh ... Hum ... Well I guess that was near enough."

A short time before his death John Brougham paid a visit to Albany, and of course was the recipient of many attentions from his troops of friends and admirers at the capital. One evening he accepted an invitation to inspect the wonders of ...

Through the great telescope of the Dudley observatory. As the party were on their way to the observatory Mr Brougham's attention was called to the discouraging circumstance that clouds were beginning to fill the sky, thus threatening to bring the excursion to naught. The genial old actor gazed at the gathering clouds for a moment, and then remarked: "Yes,—I'm afraid I'm going to be the only star out to-night."

The Russian legation at Georgetown became, after old Baron Bodisco's marriage to the young and beautiful Miss Williams, the scene of brilliant weekly entertainments, given, it was asserted, by the special direction of the Emperor Nicholas, who had a special allowance made for table money. At these entertainments there was dancing, an excellent supper and a room devoted to whist. Mr Webster, Mr Clay, General Scott and several of the diplomatic corps were invariably to be seen handling "fifty two pieces of printed pasteboard," while the old baron, who was not a good player, used, as the host of the evening, to take a hand. One night, when he had thus sat down to play with those better acquainted with the game than he was, he lost over $1000, and at the supper table he made the following announcement, in a sad tone: "Ladies and gentlemen. It is my disagreeable duty to make the announcement that these receptions must have an end, and to declare them at an end for the present because why? The fund for their expenses, ladies and gentlemen, is exhaust, and they must discontinue."

General Custer was very fond of ladies' society, but was never what is called a "married flirt." He enjoyed the society of ladies because they were pretty, or bright, or intelligent. He was too true to his wife ever to have been a flirt. He visited the house of a young lady friend of mine very frequently when he was in New York. They had known each other for years and were the best of friends. The waiter, William, being a new hand at the door, evidently took General Custer for a beau of his young mistress, and to her great amusement always announced "the general" in the most confidential whisper and just the faintest suspicion of an approving smile. General Custer said that his manner to him was that of a servant to a probable master. One day at the dinner table, the young lady asked particularly after Mrs Custer, when she was coming to New York, etc., etc. Well-bred servant that he was, William almost dropped the dish he was passing, and his complexion from charcoal turned to mahogany. I think he was very much disappointed, for he greatly admired the brave cavalryman, and from that day out he announced in formal tones, "General Custer" as though there had never been such a person as "the general." ... *Washington ...*

"Horace Greeley was a great eater, he didn't care much about quality, but went in for quantity," said John Schlosser, caterer of the ... club, while talking of some of his experiences the other day.

"How did you become acquainted with Greeley?" asked the writer.

"I was caterer at the —— house when Greeley lived there," replied Mr Schlosser. "He was a very quiet old man and ... one generally. He would sit in his room dressed in a dirty old dressing gown with ... pair of slippers on, and read the papers early in the morning. ... newspapers he would read and throw in piles all around the room and if any of them were lost or taken away when his room was cleaned up he would be furious. He was a great eater of fruits. Nearly every day baskets and even barrels of fruit were sent to him. He was very fond of pineapples, and some friend sent him two or three barrels at a time, which he enjoyed with great relish."

"Was he a good liver and fond of delicacies and French cooking?"

"Not at all. As long as a dish pleased his taste he never stopped to inquire what it was made of. If he wanted a repetition of it he would say, 'I want some of that you gave me the other day,' and that would end it. He was an enormous eater, but was too much of a farmer to care to go into details. Sometimes one of his intimates, Mr Bardsley, the lawyer, would give Mr Greeley a dinner, but Mr Greeley never gave him any in return. Mr Greeley was in bad health then, and I think that his manner of eating did not make him any healthier." —*Pitts... Chronicle.*

Little Marie Van Zandt, who was so badly treated by the Parisian press pedicuili, has made a great success in opera at St. Petersburg. She sang before the emperor and empress the other night and received thirty recalls.

SAILORS' FANCIES

[illegible]

... trade between Milwaukee and Buffalo. Capt Elmore Smith was ... On the first passage down Lake Erie in the spring of 186 ... the ... the main deck and ... an old man asked him what he was going up there for, but no reply ... the vessel ... he ... Wind was blowing up ... Don't ... said the captain, as the young man climbed the ... He ... followed ... the ... was ... head broken ...

We were coming down ... Buffalo. ... whistling ... Bill ... jumped on to the ... thing but the mate told the captain to look for another ... much affected that he put ... another schooner and then happened ... and sailed for Cleveland. He never got there. He was sunk by a steamer off Dunkirk.

"The next time I came down on salt water and entered the navy I was put on ... blockader off Wilmington. We were ... running up and down on evening under moderate canvas when a schooner was seen in the gloom heading into the port. The order was passed to clear the ship for action and in about three minutes we had ... royals the men were at their guns and we were in full chase with good prospects of catching her. I was at a gun near the mainmast. Pretty soon a Yankee ... monkey ... from the ... to the mast and touched his hat.

Well ... the executive officer.

If you please, sir, Liverpool Tom is up for ... whistling and waving his arms trying to change the wind.

The officer laughed, but told the boy to tell Liverpool Tom to lay aft. Before the order could be obeyed we were ... and the schooner was to windward of us by a sudden shift of the wind. The man ... the decks ... and when Liverpool ... the forecastle ... half ... right ... him for making us lose the schooner.

The ... old-fashioned sailor has no love for preachers at ... told particularly of the old sailing packet days, which show ... the prejudice ... tradition handed down from the ... when ... black ... of their prayers ... most ... mistake ... Sailors in the olden time went to sea confidently expecting to meet ... the other world and to see monsters of many ... heard of ... wonders ... They returned believing they had seen them. The siren had a real existence to them. They heard her voice in the moaning of the wind through the rigging, and, hastening ...

[illegible]

... John Randolph's Love

[illegible]

(N. Y. Sun.)

MINING STOCKS

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan 31

Belcher		S. Nevada	
Best & Belcher		S. Men	1
Bodie		Ophir	
Chollar		Potosi	
Con Cal & Virginia		Savage	1 10
Crown Point		Sierra Nevada	4
Hale & Norcross		Yellow Jacket	1 25

A statue to Weber has been erected at Eutin, to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of the composer's birthday.

FACTS ABOUT TORTOISE SHELLS

Where They Come From How Polished and Made Up and Their Value

The ... manufacture of tortoise ... and other ... grown to be an ... experience in the ... proprietor of an uptown ... to a reporter, ... or bought enough ...

"Where ..."

"... parts of the globe, ... Bermudas, Honduras, ... round the globe to ... on the Pacific ... Notice it ... in different ... the shell belt." ... varieties of shell ... The real or ... which the finest ... obtained is called ... of the air. Next ... a degenerate, ... inferior quality and ... beautiful colors like ... the green turtle, which ... good for nothing ... has thirteen distinct ... of shell distributed as follows: four backbones, ... The extreme ... are called calipers ... the finest amber-... The shell taken ... of the foot, just beneath ... amber-colored."

"... land turtle be utilized ..."

"... worthless for comparison. Yet it is capable of being highly ... and many fine jewelry boxes are ... Carbuncles frequently get on ... through and produce ... just as a knot in a fine piece ... its grain. The price ... quality of the ... the best pieces and ... is $9 a pound. The ... shell sells from seventy ... a pound. But when it ... polished ... it is worth ..."

... dissolved or melted, ... once asserted that it ... Dr Hilton and the noted ... authorities on the subject ... put together being welded as ... with the difference, the air is ex... no more melted than ... beautiful red yellow ... mixing all the colors of ... It is said Dr Quimby possessed valuable secrets in regard to tortoise ... It would be a ... should die without telling all ... Shell can be burned or destroyed ... otherwise it is indestructible. The East India shell and Honolulu shell cannot be welded together, owing to difference in their temperatures. Florida keys and West Indies shell works better than any other. The African and East Indies shell is harder and possessed of a more brilliant color, but has the fault of being too brittle. Shell is ... not porous, because ... dissolved. Dark colors usually predominate in all specimens of shell. It is considered to be the healthiest article yet to ... in contact with the hair and scalp. It is a boon to womankind and is manufactured ... for their use.

What is the process of manufacturing?

The shell is first placed in cold water and allowed to soak for some time. Then it is placed in boiling water for several hours. After this another soak is given in ... water and a final boil in pure fresh water prepares it for the workman. It is ... pliable and at a certain temperature until worked into the shape or design desired. The final polish is then given and the armor of the rough saurian of the sea is sold to adorn the head of some fair woman." —New York Mail and Express.

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